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*We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.*

**NOTES OF THE WEEK.**

It is not so long ago that Mr. Chamberlain's claim to be regarded as the best hated man in politics, as well as the best hater, was upheld by many people: at any rate that was a strong House of Commons view. To-day, we fancy, few are grudging him the warmth of his welcome home, and they must be rather shabby. One has often felt that Mr. Chamberlain quotes the stock jokes of "Pickwick" too much, and the young colonial and imperial Laureates, with whose poetic atrocities he sometimes caps his perorations, are bad writers. But these admittedly are details. The immense vital force of Mr. Chamberlain, which he is expending wholeheartedly in the public service, must be admired in the double sense of wonder and approval. And then we like the way in which he holds his opinions with all his might and main. This holding of the opinion is the thing; not the forming, or the tentative advancing of it. So many are accustomed to put out and draw back their opinions as the snail its sensitive horns. A wrong opinion expressed and held firmly is far less ignoble than a right one kept in abeyance as fits the convenience of its holder. Mr. Chamberlain has been credited in very furious moments of partisanship with the possession of horns, but of a very different character from those of the snail.

The debate on the Army Estimates was fresh and vigorous although the cardinal questions had been fully discussed on Mr. Beckett's amendment. But Mr. Brodrick had the advantage of his critics—even the youngest. There were several amusing attempts to vanquish him with a grin; but even in the lighter vein Mr. Brodrick made the prettiest hit in his allusion to Mr. Beckett's sudden conversion in an old Eton debate from amenable Conservative to impromptu leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Brodrick was perhaps the one man in the House who had studied the question with persevering energy and he could only be attacked with the knowledge that he himself supplied. His scheme is not complicated, apart from the many side issues. It is estimated that under the new plan 307,000 men would be available; and it is only left to consider whether this is or is not enough for the sending of an adequate expeditionary force, if necessary, to India or Canada or wherever it might be. Military authorities consider

that a capable expeditionary force should not consist of less than 120,000; and with the Boer War behind us, in which 250,000 men were employed, it should have been impossible, in a House which echoed just now with laments for army insufficiency, to suggest that 120,000 was excessive. When to this number are added the garrisons in the colony and the proportion of physically unfit and untrained, no more than 38,000 men would be left in England for defence and for sending out relief drafts. Does the keenest Volunteer maintain that this is excessive?

The opposition was led by a group of ministerialists who in the sequel voted against the Government in their full strength of 23. Mr. Guest proposed an amendment that the forces should be reduced by 27,000, which seems to have been fixed on by some substitution of the army strength in 1897 for Mr. Brodrick's new total. The form of criticism seems unwise. It was giving an unessential air to an essential issue. We ought at least to have had a worthy duel between Mr. Brodrick and the leader of the opposition; since one held the place from which the other had unhorsed him. In this debate if any he should have been protagonist. As it was, the opposition speakers took a variety of different and in some cases contrary views. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made an effort to reach Sir Edward Grey for allowing the debate to wander. But perhaps the latter's point was the only tenable one for any imperialist: that we need an army efficient rather than large and that the Government scheme—for the defence of India for example and in comparison with German thoroughness—had not been enough thought out. This is Mr. Brodrick's own view of the Volunteers and the deficiency in the number of officers is due to his courage in stating his convictions. In winding up, Mr. Balfour showed the restraint that tells in avoiding the many opportunities of "knocking the heads of the opposition together". He put the essential fact judicially, as to a jury. Are we to be content with as small an army as we had when the Boer war broke out? On this issue there was a majority in his favour of 91.

Mr. Balfour, accused by Mr. Gibson Bowles of making irresponsible allusions to a war with Russia, made a neat reply, but he failed, we must believe from deficiency of courage rather than lack of perception, to cap his own excellent instances. His argument was that England must prepare against an invasion of India by Russia though that invasion has no more than a theoretical likelihood; and just in the same way France has to anticipate a German and Germany in turn a Russian invasion. Nor is there any offence in a re-

sponsible statesman publicly pleading these possibilities as an adequate reason for keeping a large army. It was in defence of the large army that Mr. Balfour first adduced the menace of Russia. It must surely have been at the back of his mind, as author of the council of defence, that in the same way we have to be ready for an invasion of Canada by the States. The threat may be remote or not; but it is, as it were, geographically likely. We have every sign of America's desire to be pan-American, and if the invasion should come we shall need a large expeditionary force. Were any of the hypotheses adduced by Mr. Balfour so corroborative of the need of a large army as this omitted instance?

The best proof that the Government was justified in the action taken against Colonel Kinloch lies in the person into whose hands the criticism of Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick has finally fallen. It is generally recognised that their action was forced. At the same time the necessity was not put upon them by any aggravated offence on the part of Colonel Kinloch. He was a man on whom an excessive burden was laid: he had too much to manage, too few people to whom he could depute duties of discipline; and it was his misfortune that he was the man to be put, by no fault of his own or of anybody else, in the exceptional position, and that under him an existing scandal reached a head. But the clear responsibility rested with him, and the scapegoat has no cause of complaint because others had escaped before him. Logically the Government may seem inconsequent if Colonel Kinloch is given, as is likely, another post. But it is not always wise to observe logic, and the general feeling should be in this case in favour of the inconsistency.

It is a curious coincidence that the Navy Estimates, issued on Monday night, were practically identical with the army. Together they amount to nearly £69,000,000. As much as £10,000,000 is to be expended on new constructions and by the beginning of next month eleven battleships and many destroyers and cruisers will be under construction. The list concludes with three submarines; and it is significant that as many as ten are to be built next year. Lord Selborne's Explanatory Statement is admirably clear and convincing and, as such statements should be, deals as fully with the retrospect as the prospect. Perhaps the most satisfactory point is the steady increase in the personnel; and for the new year a further increase of about 4,600 is anticipated. A proportion of the extra hands will be enlisted under special conditions of service and the men will retire after a certain period into the Royal Fleet Reserve. The change is more or less an experiment, but Lord Selborne expresses the hope that a standard of manning will be satisfactorily established. Incidentally Lord Selborne says the best thing that has been said on the subsidising of merchant cruisers. "It did not seem right to the Board that there should be any ship in existence which no ship at the disposal of the Board could reasonably expect to catch". Some important changes are made in the distribution of the fleet. The West Coast of Africa is separated from the Cape station and a new South Atlantic station has been formed.

The enthusiasm of the Press on the manifesto of the Tsar which was issued on Wednesday has been almost a repetition of the eulogies with which the proposal for the Peace Tribunal was welcomed. The rest of the philanthropic language is similar in both cases, and in both the pious opinion exceeds the concrete benefit. But there is more solidity in the last manifesto and it marks a more real advance. It contains a double plea or command: for greater religious tolerance and for a wider freedom to the dwellers in the villages. Religious tolerance is already a "fundamental law" of the Russian Empire; and the Tsar announces his intention to "strengthen the undeviating observance" of his principle. But inasmuch as religious persecution has not been successfully handicapped by the fundamental law, the work of this determination depends entirely on the unexplained methods by which the observance is to be strengthened. The proposals for the improvement of village life are more definite. What remains of the old

corvée, though it has already been formally abolished, are to be made to disappear; the villager is to be given greater freedom to free himself from his community and the general revision of the laws affecting the different villages is to be entrusted to the Zemstvos, which correspond roughly to district councils. In these reforms there is nothing revolutionary and the value depends as before wholly on administration. Nor have the Liberal papers any excuse for finding even the germ of a Parliamentary system. The Autocrat of all the Russias is not so foolish a reformer as that.

The French Chamber has spent two days over the interpellation on Foreign policy. No conclusions were arrived at, no new information was published; but the greater part of the debate was valuable if only as a confession of faith. It was perhaps most remarkable for the many expressions of friendliness towards Great Britain; and the occasional fire-eater scarcely got a hearing. The situation in Siam, on which for some inexplicable reason French opinion is most sensitive, was scarcely mentioned and M. Delcassé who was concise and clear on every other point altogether disregarded M. Deloncle's questions on Siamese rivalries. M. Delcassé wound up the debate by answering about five hours of questions and seems to have won over a house that was inclined to be critical. His abrupt denial of British aggression in Muscat and of a British agreement with Spain as to Morocco has certainly given help to the cause of international friendship. As he stated with especial emphasis that the Russian alliance was the keystone of French policy, his view of the position in the Balkan States was given with some authority. He granted the seriousness of the position and the Russian objection to the exclusive employment of German officers in the organisation of the Macedonian gendarmerie is proof of the menace that lies in unconsidered details. But he was hopeful. The Sultan will take advice, he considered; and added as an afterthought: "it is to his interest". That is the point.

The good feeling towards Great Britain shown during the debate was remarkable, but it is perhaps more significant that during the previous week the rumour that the King was intending to visit Paris set the Paris papers saying agreeable things about the relations of France and England. The Boer War has ceased to irritate; the misunderstanding over Fashoda is forgotten, our position in Egypt is beginning to be accepted; we may hope that Frenchmen will pass by the excesses of sentiment to which English people gave way over Dreyfus; and the two countries are again settling down to the steady amity which existed—with intervals—during the middle part of last century. The restoration of the good feeling is due to some deeper cause than personal influence, but it is well to remember with what steady sense and judgment M. Delcassé has acted in several difficult crises. It is curious that a discussion on affairs in Morocco, where French interests are great, should have given occasion to the expressions of friendship. Morocco has shared with the Balkan States the reputation of endangering the peace of Europe. But Morocco certainly, to some extent also the Balkan States, have materially aided in the last few weeks to increase the goodwill of the nations.

The campaign in Somaliland has begun in earnest, with the advance of three distinct columns. The main force consisting of 1,400 starts from Obbia: a second from Bohotle, and a strong force of 10,000 Abyssinians has been despatched by King Menelik to Gerlogubi, a caravan centre at which the routes from Obbia and Bohotle meet. It is expected that the Mullah will retreat from the converging columns as he retreated from the Damot Wells, and a telegram has been received from General Manning announcing the unopposed occupation of Galkayu. The one hardship to be faced by the troops was the want of water. The friendliness and co-operation of the Abyssinians means a good deal more to us than the addition of the 10,000; and it is at least some proof of the peace which wars bring that valuable scouting work is being done by Boer mounted infantry. The apparent object of the whole advance is not to crush the Mullah at once but to establish an effective frontier against him. Lord



Kitchener will be interested to read that there is some intention of using blockhouses.

Public opinion in the United States, especially among the less professional part of the population, is growing alarmed at the development of all the worst tendencies in the Senate. It has been called the grave of treaties; it is becoming the grave of the national reputation. The low intrigue, by which the passing of the Alaskan commission was brought about, is now acknowledged even by the New York press. They point out quite clearly that the articles insist on the three commissioners being "impartial" and go on to emphasise the complete and confessed, even boasted, prejudice of the three commissioners. One can only wonder that the confession is made with so small a sense of shame. At present the Senate is busy with intrigues for the wrecking of the Canal bill and the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, partly it seems to bolster certain interests which flourish the more, the more the Cubans are ruined, partly to "best" the President; and their powers of delay are unlimited. Americans begin to realise that a constitution, written on a clean slate, is liable to show even more flaws than one whose slow development has left little that is logical; but of all the evils the professional politician is the worst. What must be the feelings of the Cubans if they find themselves ruined by a thing called a "beet sugar minority"?

Turning to home affairs, the Board of Trade Returns for February are less satisfactory in detail than in the bulk. They show that imports have decreased by £1,120,000 and that exports have increased by £1,444,357, making a difference in favour of Great Britain of more than 2½ millions on the month. But the fall in imports is more than accounted for by the decline in the amount of dutiable articles and particularly of sugar. In February 1902 huge quantities of dutiable articles were rushed through in anticipation of the Budget. Whilst therefore the imports of that month were artificially inflated, those of 1903 are possibly artificially low. In raw materials the imports are good so far as wood and wool are concerned, but in other directions they do not give much promise of increased business in the near future. The exports are, on the other hand, of good augury, except in regard to the increase in the quantity of the coal sent out of the country. Manufactures are a great deal better notwithstanding that there was a fall in ships of £407,413. On the two months of the year there has been a fall in imports of £5,000,000 and a rise in exports of over £2,000,000. The trade movement may therefore be said to be in the right direction, though the items are not uniformly encouraging.

A number of railway bills were read a second time in the House on Wednesday and Thursday. The Government and the public, with extensive and peculiar ignorance of the details and the relative merits, have lumped them together. The bills have gone through with the minimum of opposition and the partial exposure of the damaging trickery by which some of them are being rushed through has not been appreciated. What was called "the five million Yerkes' combine" is promoting three tubes; and as the interest on the five million pounds, not the welfare of London people which they make their stalking horse, is of concern to the "combine" they are trying to get the bills through without coming under the operation of the new rehousing obligations. The vital reformations made by the committee on housing have not been put on the Standing Orders as they are to be embodied in an act next session and if the "combine" can get their bills through before the recommendations become law they will be absolved from all rehousing duties. An American who could not evade those obsolete obligations would never have become a millionaire. The Government has not only shown its blindness to this devious intention, but allowed the bills to go through, although a Royal Commission is now sitting on the question. The one scheme which is of immediate and vital importance to the welfare of Londoners is for the railway, proposed in 1901, to relieve the appalling congestion of the East End. And yet this City and North-East Suburban Railway was opposed even by Mr. Burns as if it were of the same nature as

the designs of the Underground Consolidated Electric Railway Company of London, which wishes to make money out of West London.

Curiosity about the Report of the Irish University Commission will hardly extend with most people beyond the inquiry as to the recommendation of the Commissioners on the Roman Catholic Education claims. There is not much to tell. They propose a Roman Catholic College in Dublin as one of a federated number of colleges, as a reconstituted Royal University. Maynooth is not to be allowed to be one of these colleges. Lord Robertson the Chairman makes in a rider the only comment possible on these recommendations: that it is well known they will not satisfy the Roman Catholics. This is, he points out, either to affect to solve the problem or to ignore it: and he believes the Commissioners' duty would have been usefully fulfilled by an analysis of the proposals, stating which most completely met the educational requirements of the country, and stopping there, since each of them issues not in an educational but a political question. In other words he would have left the Government the responsibility of deciding wholly. As it is the Commissioners have done only half of what the Government would have liked them to do.

Mr. Justice Buckley found sufficient reasons for holding that a *prima facie* case had been made for the prosecution of Mr. Whitaker Wright on the charge of issuing fraudulent balance sheets of the London and Globe Corporation. The assets were ordered to bear the costs with the assistance of £1,500 which the prosecutors are supplying: and the cost of the prosecution was estimated at £5,000: about a halfpenny in the pound on the dividend. But the question now is whether all the palaver that has been held on the matter has not allowed Mr. Whitaker Wright time to make satisfactory arrangements for leaving the country. Whether it has or not, he is out of the country: and in consequence the first step in the proceedings, which was to obtain a summons, has been superseded by an application for a warrant which has been issued. If the authorities intend to have it executed, apparently it will have to be under extradition proceedings unless his locale happens to be, as is said, Egypt—when the question of extradition would become more interesting than in an independent European country. The last financier who furnished a problem of this sort was Mr. Jabez Balfour.

The Gordon case ended with the decision of Sir Francis Jeune that the child concerning whose custody the proceedings were instituted must be left, as originally ordered, with Mr. Gordon the petitioner in the divorce suit; and must therefore be given up by the mother. The President would have had no jurisdiction to make the order unless he had been able to take the view, in spite of the extraordinary evidence, that the child was in fact legitimate. It is said that the child has not been handed over pursuant to the order but has been removed from England; and Lady Granville Gordon has thus made herself liable to punishment for contempt of court if she returns. Her persistent claim to the child has been regarded by some with a certain admiration. But in fact it has been as inconsistent with regard for the child's interests as the false mother's in Solomon's famous judgment.

The Woolwich election should be an admirable tonic to the Unionist party; on the Ministry it should have a cauterising effect, burning into its very soul, until it purges the dross out of the Cabinet. On the whole we cannot pretend to be very sorry for the result. We are sorry for Mr. Drage, for this is likely to consign him to political oblivion; an oblivion whither all who hold similarly individualist social views are likely to follow him. Mr. Crooks is an excellent example of a Labour member: everyone likes him personally; and while on questions of Imperial policy we shall probably generally differ from him sharply, on domestic matters of social reform we expect to find ourselves very often in sympathy with his views and able actively to co-operate with him. We believe that in these matters he will be no political partisan.

"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin. Belshazzar's grave is made. Woolwich has turned the last sod, and the abyss yawns before the luxurious pawns of the financiers of Park Lane." With this lyric cry the pink "Star" of London radicalism started its leading article on this election. We do not know quite what it means, but doubt whether the abyss would have yawned before the alleged luxurious pawns had Sir Edwin Hughes been standing again. His was a master electioneering mind, and he reduced matters relating to canvassing and voting to a science. It was said, and we believe rightly, that no man living could have a chance of turning him out, and that he could have belonged to any party he chose and yet remained M.P. for Woolwich by a great majority. Adroit electioneering is indispensable to the success of a political party, but for our part we are thankful that there is always such a leaven of thoroughly bad electioneers on both sides.

Mr. Jones' last word in the petulant agitation that he and Mr. Bouchier got up against the dramatic critic of the "Times" runs to a pamphlet of ten pages. It has appeared in this pamphlet form because the editor of the "Times" refused, as he well might, to publish a lucubration so long and so very vulgar. Indeed through the whole case the "Times" has managed the situation with much dignity and repose and common sense. We may grant to Mr. Jones his first point that the giving of a ticket for a first night is a courtesy, but we must leave aside as a private concern for the "Times" office and nowhere else the quality of Mr. Walkley's criticism. The extension of the courtesy is not what Mr. Bouchier and Mr. Jones would make it, a bribe for the extraction of sweet words, for what was called long ago, we believe by a "Times" critic, "chicken and champagne criticism". A playwright and a manager have no case for interfering between an editor and his critic, short of a libel action; and unfortunately the law does not recognise a critic's use of Greek and his allusion to Jeremy Taylor as either libellous or slanderous, though both seem greatly to have offended Mr. Jones. Now Mr. Jones has gained his object—the object apparently being advertisement—he promises "the usual managerial courtesy" to any critic the "Times" may please to send. The "Times" would be more than justified, when next Mr. Jones produces a play, in adopting the Tennysonian advice: "Perfect silence" is the right treatment for those who brawl. But those who brawl would not like it.

A better tone was prevalent in Stock Markets this week and business has been on rather a larger scale, this being particularly noticeable in the mining section where support was forthcoming from some of the controlling groups. Consols are fractionally harder and several Colonial Government Stocks improved. The tenders for £500,000 India Bills opened at the Bank of England were applied for to the extent of £1,966,000. The amount offered was allotted in bills at twelve months, tenders at £96 8s. 9d. receiving about 14 per cent. above in full. The average rate per cent. was £3 10s. 5d. With the exception of some of the Southern lines, which showed signs of strength, Home Rails were dull. The North British dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary is the same as last year, and was according to market anticipations. After hardening on the announcement, North British issues relapsed on a report that a further amount of Debenture stock will shortly be issued by the company. American Rails have experienced considerable fluctuations during the week, but dealings were for the most part professional. The adverse influences in New York seem to have been wholly discounted and a renewal of activity in this department is looked for in the near future. The total gold output for February of all the mines in the Transvaal now crushing amounted to 187,977 ozs. for the Witwatersrand district, and 8,536 ozs. for the outside districts, in all 196,513 ozs. of fine gold. The production in January 1903 was 192,934 ozs. for the Witwatersrand district, and 6,345 ozs. for the outside districts, in all 199,279 ozs. of fine gold. Consols 91½. Bank rate 4 per cent. (2 October).

#### THE ARMY IN THE HOUSE.

THE debates on the Army estimates this week can scarcely be said to have shaken Mr. Brodrick's position. Speaker after speaker inveighed against the growth of expenditure, and one member after another demanded increased estimates for the particular fad which he had made his own. Not one suggested any alternative scheme, although many talked vaguely about the auxiliary forces, and some appeared to regard the mixture of regulars with them as a species of adulteration. Perhaps Colonel Long was the most logical of Mr. Brodrick's critics, for he took up the question of the training and education of the officers and men, be they few or many, that we shall have—because, *pace* certain enthusiasts, after all we must have regulars—and he pointed to our weakest spot in his speech. Not only is it our weakest spot, but it is the spot which can most easily be strengthened. Whether the remedies suggested by Mr. Brodrick will have the desired effect is open to doubt, because success will entirely depend on how they are administered. And to stop an officer's leave because he is not thought to be efficient is not as easy to accomplish as it is to say. If a man finds he is treated like a schoolboy he is not likely to act up to the spirit of the regulations as well as the letter, and it is pretty certain that where the seniors cannot lead a man they will not be able to drive him. If Mr. Brodrick wants really to encourage industry in the army, let him reward those who study their profession. The premium put on application and brains will as surely create the supply, as it will in any other walk in life, as it never has done nor does now in our army. Men in the army do not shrink from hard work, but if they find that it will conduce more to their advancement to make influential friends than to acquire a reputation for knowledge, they will devote themselves rather to society than to books. Small blame to them; the barrister, or engineer, or doctor would do the same under like conditions. The remedy for the state of things that Colonel Long complains of is easily found; it is for him and Mr. Lee to see to it that it is put in practice.

Sir Charles Dilke showed knowledge of his subject, as he always does, and dwelt on the need for good administration with all the good sense for which he is conspicuous. Sir A. Hayter also contributed remarks that were to the point, and that demand attention, and then suggestions were made on a variety of topics all more or less subsidiary to the main issues, most of which could not be carried out in practice. Dr. Farquharson made himself egregious and hoped to improve the education of our officers by stating that Generals were born and not made, and that none who had been through a course of training at the Staff College had distinguished themselves in South Africa. It must be crushing for Generals Hildyard, Lyttelton, Smith-Dorrien, Plumer, Bruce Hamilton, Hutton, to hear their record thus contradicted. Thus the day ended and at the next sitting the burden of the song about economy was taken up once more by Mr. Lough, who quoted the "Times" to show that we might cut down our regulars, and keep what were left in South Africa. The scheme would certainly be economic, for we should get no recruits and the regulars would disappear. Mr. Wyllie was for economy too, and in his view it would be attained by making the minimum camp allowance 5s. Then the allowance of ammunition was to be nearly doubled, there should be more liberal arrangements as to drill halls, and grants were once more to be made to the mounted infantry, and cyclist corps. The next speaker went one better; he did not see why Volunteers should supply gratuitous services at all, and would make compensation in full for all the time and labour a man gave to his country. Yet he too rose to protest against increased expenditure. He went on to protest against the opinions of military officers being allowed to carry any weight as to the size of the army, because the size of the army depends on policy, and Mr. Robertson's policy apparently consists in preventing expenditure on the army rivalling that of the navy without considering what the army will have to do.



Mr. Brodrick had no difficulty in disposing of such sad stuff as all this, but it is disheartening to hear such views solemnly enunciated by responsible men. If Volunteers are to be paid, wherein will they differ from regular soldiers, who also volunteer for service for the sake of the wage offered them? If we do not want an army, let the fact be proved, but let it be explained at the same time how it was that between four and five hundred thousand men have had to be sent to South Africa during the last three years, what they went there for, and why they went when a triumphant navy was riding the seas unopposed. Hardly a single one of those who talked about economy seemed to understand that, leaving home defence altogether out of sight, we want every soldier we have or more to preserve our possessions abroad intact. We have in previous articles exposed the fallacy that our only dangers come from white races, or that those that do come from white races can be laughed away. Our Army expenditure has risen since the war, because the war showed us how hopelessly inadequate our army had been allowed to become. For fifteen years those officers whose opinion was worth hearing had been urging on attention the fact that we had far too small a proportion of Field Artillery and mounted troops. Members of Parliament paid no attention, the war came, and in order to emerge successful from a struggle with a petty state we had to double our Field Artillery, and search the byeways and hedges for anything in the shape of mounted men. We had neither men enough, nor horses, nor guns, nor stores, nor medical equipment even for a comparatively small war. We had to find these things or we should have lost South Africa and now Mr. Brodrick is assailed because having got them together he is not prepared to throw them away again. Will any "policy" we can pursue prevent the Basutos rising, or an Abyssinian invasion of Egypt when the moment is ripe, or the Russians when they are ready encroaching on Afghanistan, or seizing the coast of Persia, or a conflagration in China, or an American encroachment on Canada? If "policy" can find a panacea to cure all other nations and races of turbulent and aggressive instincts let that "policy" be proclaimed at once, and let us adopt it, but till then let us remember what occurred three years ago, and not imitate the wisdom that allowed our army to fall to pieces after 1815, and imposed the horrors of the Crimean War upon us.

As things stand at present, the anxiety of the SATURDAY REVIEW is aroused because we want 3,000 officers for our auxiliary forces, while many of those we have are inefficient. To obtain men capable of training and leading men for and in modern war is no easy task. And to have fewer men and more officers in our auxiliary forces would probably give better results than those we get at present. Nor, in spite of the optimistic views that Mr. Brodrick holds, does our anxiety cease when we turn to the regular army. The recruits have been forthcoming this year, but this year is one of our lean ones as regards employment. The standard it is claimed has been raised for certain corps, but it is not difficult to do that when the ranks have just been filled up with "specials". It might have been raised six inches until men in large numbers were wanted again. The men will be the real difficulty in the future. No one need fear a plethora in this respect. It will be the other way. And the estimates will bound up again, or else those who object to paying will have to come forward and shoulder a rifle on home service in South Africa, as it is suggested the long-suffering soldier shall do now. In fact the real issue of the debate turned once more on the question of numbers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took this point and asked whether we really required 120,000 men to send abroad. Why are they more wanted now, he asked, than five years ago? The answer is that they have been wanted ever since Russia advanced to within 70 miles of Herat and has laid a railway all along her path. Sir Henry must be perfectly well acquainted with the strategic situation thus developed, and the views of every scientific soldier who has advised the Government of India on

the subject. But in truth the men who would cut our regular army down choose to ignore many other facts that have forced the necessity for an increased army on the Government. Russia has now a railway connecting her with the far East, and can oppose our water transport to those regions by means of railways. And we have formed an alliance with Japan, and have interests of the highest national importance in China. War with Russia (since the Trans-Siberian Railway became a fact) will mean a menace not only on the north-west frontier but in regions also very much further to the east. From the Persian side too the north-west frontier, which is now supposed for purposes of debate to be impregnable, can be turned. The Boers have hidden away plenty of rifles and may again give us trouble when our hands are full elsewhere. And yet men can be found to say in public that they do not understand why we should want to send 120,000 men out of the country! Sir John Gorst hesitated as to whether coaling stations would not be more economically garrisoned by other than military (we presume he meant army) forces. Yet he should know as a member of the Government of the time that when it was proposed by Mr. Brodrick that the Admiralty should take over the coaling stations, that department refused. If the navy will not protect them, surely the army must.

The truth is that the critics one and all feared to grasp the nettle, and to come face to face with the one difficulty that wrecks every scheme of organisation that can be devised. Mr. Brodrick by establishing army corps has allowed our deficiencies to be seen. That is the head and front of his offending. He was derided because there were no men with the units he organised, he endeavoured to show that he had the men, and he is promptly attacked because he has too many. Was ever confusion worse confounded? A Minister is accused of having provided not enough men, of having given us more men than we want, of having caused an outrageous expenditure, of not listening to demands for still greater outlay. Since the days of the old man and his ass there has been nothing like it. And yet there was only one cavalry regiment left in the United Kingdom three years ago, we had no field guns except what we bought in a hurry from a private firm in Germany, no staff, no organised units, and hardly any officers either auxiliary or regular but those who had been invalidated home. So quickly do men forget. That more might be made of the Militia we believe, and that a force for home defence might thus be established we admit, but unless the Ballot Act be enforced we fail to see how recruits for it are to be obtained. And when we had got the men the difficulty as to officers would remain. Either compulsion or higher pay would have to be resorted to to make this force efficient, and our colonial and foreign interests would still demand an army of regulars not less than that which we now possess. There is but one solution, and Mr. Brodrick's policy points that way. We think it would prove wiser policy in the long run openly to proclaim it.

#### THE WOOLWICH MASQUERADE.

MR. CROOKS' success at Woolwich should induce in ministers generally and in Mr. Balfour in particular the mood of silent communion with their own conscience. It ought to present itself to them as the Nemesis of opportunism, of lukewarmness and insincerity in carrying out the promises of labour and social reform which helped to float them into office. It is quite natural, and was to be expected, that Mr. Drage would be defeated: for Mr. Crooks belongs to a group which, unlike regular political parties, has a programme meant to be taken seriously. Mr. Drage's candidature has really been nothing but organised political unreality. As the Government itself has put forward social and labour programmes which it has shown no serious intention of carrying out, so must the Government candidates. Imperialism alone, effective as it has been found in propping up a Government which on its other merits must have long since been

overthrown, will not suffice, so there must be concocted, as the Government itself has done, a mixture of imperialism plus social reforms which is not intended to be taken. From this point of view Mr. Drage made an admirable candidate and should have made a member after the Government's own heart. They see themselves in little through Mr. Drage, and he is the microcosm of a larger system which they have been constructing ever since they announced themselves as the architects of Old Age Pensions and Housing Schemes and other such like castles in Spain. In a constituency like Woolwich Mr. Drage was for the Ministry an ideal candidate. He was imperialist, of course, which was particularly important in a case like Woolwich, where the popularity of Imperialism has a strict connexion with the wages bill of the Government workshops. The normal Government candidate, the man who is ready to go to Parliament pledged to support the Government with his eyes shut, is not the man who even at an election can suddenly re-cast the phraseology of years, and speak fine words of trade unions and labour and other subjects to which he has been accustomed to lay the rough side of his tongue. He would need to have been a member of the Government for some time before he could achieve that triumph in political tergiversation not meaning what he said. But Mr. Drage was already an adept. For several years he was Secretary of the Royal Commission on Labour whose inquiries have had the result of giving Governments excuses for doing nothing for so long. He had learnt the secret of appearing to be anxious and solicitous about social progress, while keeping in his mind the reservation that nothing could be done for fear of offending certain classes whom it was most desirable to propitiate.

One of the prettiest things in the history of electioneering occurred at Woolwich. Mr. Drage for a short time was also the Secretary of the Liberty and Property Defence League. He had therefore thus far committed himself to the general views of that League, which are that if you want to govern a nation you must let things go on under the beneficent reign of unlimited competition, and must not interfere with everybody helping himself to whatever he can get, no matter how, so long as he is not actually detected picking his neighbour's pocket. Mr. Drage was therefore a man with a past; and Mr. Frederick Millar, the present Secretary of the Liberty and Property Defence League, was watching him with considerable attention. The interests of everything but of liberty and property as defined by the League are transient, while these are eternal. Not even the electioneering interest of the Government could be allowed to obscure them: and if Mr. Drage was going to betray the League, he must be reminded of the Faust and Mephistopheles' bargain which existed between it and its quondam member. The elector who obtained the letter may have been one of Mr. Crooks' supporters, who objected to the hypocrisy from the point of view of the genuine labour candidate: or he may have been a believer in the principles of the League who was indignant at their betrayal, as is Mr. Millar. Mr. Millar claimed the political soul of Mr. Drage thus. "Mr. Drage's masquerading as a labour candidate is of course a mere piece of electioneering humbug, and his vote-catching promises must not be taken seriously. It is inconceivable that Mr. Drage, who belongs to the class represented by this League, can have any sympathy with the aims and objects of the Socialist labour party. When he gets to the House of Commons we shall look to him to support our principles, and vote against all measures promoted by the Labour party to harass property owners and employers."

Mr. Drage would therefore have gone to Parliament in the pocket of the Liberty and Property Defence League. How many members of the Government, and how many of its supporters are in the same capacious receptacle? Like Mr. Drage they have had their period of "masquerading" and figured as "electioneering humbugs": and they have been found out, if not so piquantly exposed, as Mr. Drage has been by Mr. Millar. Is there no Prime Minister who might be written to in similar terms by Churchmen who were betrayed

in the Education Bill; no Colonial Minister who might be reminded of certain promises about old age pensions; no Home Secretary who refuses to take part in legislation for the early closing of shops though this has been overwhelmingly proved to be necessary for the removal of one of the most clamant social evils; no President of the Board of Trade who lets railway Bills go through with the old Housing Clauses which the Committee he appointed condemned as ineffective and useless; and no President of the Local Government Board to be told that the Government have doggedly refrained from seriously undertaking the question of Housing about which they themselves raised so many expectations? Mr. Drage would have gone to Parliament only to become one more item under the League's control. We could have seen no cause for jubilation in the return of a candidate who is a typical example of the kind of Conservative member who is the greatest deadweight and danger to the party. What is the good of them in presence of the many questions of domestic reform which the country needs and which it will demand? Every one of the topics above mentioned, which the Government has neglected, is at the foundation of everything which can be done for army and navy or for Imperialism. Are not the health and welfare of the population at the very root of everything, army navy and Imperialism alike? We are spending, rightly enough, an immense amount of money on the machinery of these things; but the Government, which directs its attention only to them and deliberately ignores the other factors on which they depend, disregards the true interests of the country and its own declarations at the same time. The rally to the Conservatives of the larger mass of the people has been greatly due to the belief in the earnestness and the competence of the party to bring about many social reforms which they had been accustomed to hear were a monopoly of the Radicals. They had good cause for this belief several years ago, but they are naturally beginning to have serious doubts.

#### THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH CHURCHMEN.

SO enthusiastically did Dr. Davidson flatter the busy bodies, who waited on him on Wednesday last with the object of drawing from his Grace an anti-High Church speech, that inevitably the thought suggests itself that the deputation was Dr. Davidson's own idea, that he gave some of his clients a hint that they might create this opportunity for a pronouncement. Dr. Davidson's speech leaves one, and only one, lasting impression, an impression of the magnitude of the loss England and the Anglican Church have suffered in the death of Frederick Temple. What worlds of difference are there between that great man, fearless, virile, honest and profoundly intellectual and the politician, the courtier, the man of the world! If a man is to have an influence for good in a situation delicate, painfully controversial, and peculiarly complex, he must be one whose intellectual distinction commands regard, whose strength of character commands respect, who is known to be no respecter of persons. Dr. Davidson's predecessor satisfied every one of these tests to the most exacting nicety. Dr. Davidson himself showed but one desire, to please those whom he was addressing; he was strong and uncompromising only when he was saying precisely and obviously what they wanted him to say; where he did venture to hesitate a difference, it was done in the insinuating and apologetic manner that suggests the favourite at the feet of an absolute monarch. He may be entirely in earnest in what he says; if so, it is the greater pity that he cannot avoid so speaking as to leave the sinister impression that he is allowing himself to be made the agent of a political administration and of an ecclesiastical party. The Archbishop of Canterbury should be neither. Archbishop Temple was neither. However, there have been political Primates before now, and the Church has survived them. After all, the Primacy of any one man is but a small passage in the life of a Church. When



the archbishop makes the man and not the man the archbishop, one need not linger on his words. His acts are significant because they are the acts of an extremely high officer of great power, but his words are but the words of the man. Except in so far as his office enables him to translate his words into action, the words of a small man are not entitled to any particular attention because he happens to hold high office. Regard for ecclesiastical authority does not compel us to attach weight to Dr. Davidson's conception of the spirit of the Church of England; and when he falls to reviewing, and revising, his predecessor's judgment, nothing comes of it but a ludicrous sense of disproportion.

More important than the Archbishop's speech is the attempt being made in the House of Commons to alter the law as to ritual. It is quite possible that the law does need some amendment; indeed it is difficult to conceive of a direction in which the Public Worship Regulation Act could not be amended for better. We fear the same result from any other attempt to make a law, that shall deal successfully with that which in the nature of things, and as experience has amply proved, is not a fit subject for legal treatment. Still we should say that Mr. Cripps' Bill would work better than the law as it is. The Bill promoted by the Liverpool clique, read a second time yesterday by a majority of 51, is an amendment in the only direction in which the present law could be changed for the worse. The Bishop's veto has successfully prevented vexatious prosecutions; has checkmated "maintenance" by ecclesiastical parties; has spoilt the game of the Protestant informer; and has generally kept prosecution within the limit of suits that might reasonably, if not expediently, be brought. For ourselves we doubt recourse to secular law ever being effective in these matters, but we are absolutely convinced that no bishop has ever yet vetoed proceedings that could have had any effective result either way. We are glad to see that the Bishop of Liverpool, one of the ablest Evangelicals of the day, is against the abolition of the veto. He is at the same time in favour of the substitution of deprivation for imprisonment as a punishment for the crime of ritualism; certainly it is a less grotesque penalty. Even the most thunderous of the denouncers of the ritualists should remember that the veto has been exercised by Evangelical bishops and Broad Church bishops just as it has by High Church bishops; not only so but the leading Evangelicals and Broad Churchmen are all in favour of its retention. Really the bishop's veto is not a wile of the ritualist devil. Without the veto in a few months the country would be buzzing from end to end with a swarm of ecclesiastical suits, every one with its train of malice, hatred, bitterness and strife; suits brought at the instance of private spite, local malice, or organised party policy. The excitement would produce a tension that could not go on for long: an explosion or disruption of some kind would certainly follow. Probably the Gallios would rise in disgust and either disestablish the Church, in order to get these religious squabbles out of the pale of law, or clap a veto on all ritual prosecutions whatsoever. The man of the world would think that it was nothing to him how many crosses or candles this or that parson chose to have in a church, which it never occurred to him enter, but it was a great deal to him to stop this religious commotion which was filling the papers day by day and wearying him to madness.

For ourselves we have never been advocates of elaborate ritual in English churches: some of its recent eccentricities have been silly in the extreme; sometimes they are aesthetically repulsive, and very often they leave an impression of spurious unreality: that is, they do on us. Sometimes, too, they are out of harmony with the inhabitants of the parish. On the other hand, no honest person can help seeing that on the whole the most prominent ritualistic churches are extraordinarily successful, and especially in very poor parishes. It is absolutely false to say that these services appeal only to women: as a fact hardly any church services but these appeal to the men of the very poor districts of London at all. Judged by the test of influence on the character of the people around, of attendance at church and the number of communicants, of local respect for the clergy, the ritualistic churches of

London and other large towns are singularly successful. And their clergy are amongst the most devoted in the world; that is admitted on all sides. So that, while we do not wish to see any elaborate development in ritual, we could not agree to any policy of general repression by law, even if such repression were possible. It is not possible: experience has proved its impossibility. If the anti-ritualist agitators were less ignorant, they would know from history that you can suppress religious movements by force only by methods utterly impossible in this age and in this country. Persecution, which is simply forcible suppression, can be successful only when carried out to the utmost extreme with absolute ruthlessness: then it can be. But you must not stop short of life and death. Short of this, forcible methods merely stimulate the religious movement attacked. Ritual prosecutions will certainly stimulate ritualism. A few individual clergymen will be extinguished, whether in prison or by deprivation. For every one shut up, a dozen will go a little farther in the ritualist direction than before by way of protest. Shut up them too! Just so: until in the end you would have in gaol or unemployed half the clergymen in England. It is clear enough what would be the end of that process. Moreover, it would be impossible to prevent every clergyman, deprived for adhering, as he believes, to his conscientious conviction, from becoming an independent ritualist centre on his own account. In every case many of his congregation would follow him. More than this; prosecutions will close up the High Church ranks. Numbers of High Churchmen, who care nothing for ritual, or are actually opposed to ritualists as such, would make common cause with them, if they became the object of a general attack.

Why? Because they well know, and this is the ugliest feature of the situation, that while avowedly an attack on externals, this is really an attempt to suppress High Church theology and to oust High Churchmen from their own communion. That is the secret history of this long agitation. High Churchmen do not interfere with other schools of theology within the Church of England, for they recognise the legitimate and important place they respectively fill; they have never tried to compel Evangelicals to adopt their views or methods; in sharp contrast to their opponents, they do not attack unless they are themselves attacked: but they are not going to allow themselves to be suppressed by the violence of a temporary and recurring agitation. They can appeal with calmness to the testimony of their contribution to Church life in England during the last half century, and take their stand confidently on the steady expansion of their influence. Indeed it is difficult not to see in this campaign against High Churchmen the desire to get some consolation for inability to stem their influence in the gratification of personal spite.

#### ECONOMICS AT CAMBRIDGE.

AMONG the many prejudices which enter into the composition of public opinion none are more curious, or from the point of view of education more unfortunate, than those which have regard to the old universities. At Oxford and Cambridge, it seems in some quarters to be seriously believed that nothing is taught but the "dead languages". Such a notion is of course grotesquely remote from the truth. So far indeed as Cambridge is concerned it would be more plausible to say that she has made undue concessions to the modern spirit than that she has offered it an obstinate resistance. For at Cambridge Natural Science and History have long been formidable rivals to Classics and Mathematics; the medical school for years past has stood as high as that of London or Edinburgh; there is a flourishing Honours School in the Mechanical Sciences; and there is a curriculum in practical and theoretical agriculture. And now comes a new proposition to establish a Tripos in Economics and Politics, brought forward by a Syndicate of which it is understood that Professor Marshall has been the leading spirit. In their report, the Syndicate draw attention to

the growing extent and complexity of the science of Economics, and the consequent impracticability of treating it adequately as a subsidiary subject; they emphasise its practical importance to the business interests of the country; and insist upon the view that it provides, if properly studied, an intellectual discipline as thorough and as humane as that which is offered by any existing school in the University. They propose therefore that, instead of occupying a subordinate place in connexion with History and with the Moral Sciences, Economics and the associated branches of Political Science shall henceforth be represented in a separate Honours School. And they have outlined a curriculum which they believe will be suitable both to those who may intend to devote their lives to the study of the subjects in question and to those who are destined for a practical career in the higher branches of business or in public life.

The proposition of the Syndicate appears to be one of more than local importance. It is generally admitted that England suffers from a divorce between science and practice. And this no doubt is one of the causes why both English business methods and English Economics are ceasing to hold the leading place they undoubtedly occupied half a century ago. The remedy we are most apt to seek is technical instruction, and that no doubt is good so far as it goes. But far more important is the development of a suitable liberal education for those who are to be the leaders of the future. And though it would be foolish to suppose that leaders can be created by any university or school curriculum, the question of their educational equipment is not an unimportant one. Now it is still the case, and for various reasons is likely to be the case in the future, that young men, destined by their circumstances and family traditions for prominent positions in business and public life, seek their education at the older universities. And in offering an undergraduate course of the kind proposed by the Syndicate Cambridge would in all probability be meeting a genuine and legitimate demand. If it be true, as the Syndicate maintain, that the study of Economics and Politics can be made as liberal and as stimulating to the imagination and the intelligence as any other study, there is no reason why undergraduates should not specialise in those subjects from the outset of their career; and then it will be an additional advantage for the kind of men that the Syndicate have in view that their studies will bear upon their future activities. The institution of such a Tripos as is proposed should go far to meet the objection sometimes urged against University training that those intended for business cannot afford to spend three of their best years on matters irrelevant to the occupation for which they are destined. Both from this point of view and from that of the development of Economic Science the proposal of the Cambridge Syndicate may be strongly commended.

But sympathy is not enough. If the scheme is to be introduced and successfully developed, it must have some endowment; and this it can only receive from public subscription. The University is poor; and the fact that some, though by no means all, of the colleges are rich should not blind the public to this fact. The colleges contribute large sums annually to the University; but even so the latter is seriously straitened for funds. The notion, which perhaps is still widely prevalent, that Oxford and Cambridge are at once effete and wealthy, is pernicious to the education of the country. That younger institutions should be generously supported is doubtless in the highest degree desirable; but it is still more desirable that the older universities should not be forgotten. There is room and need in England for many universities of many types. The type represented by Oxford and Cambridge is not likely to be reproduced; but for that very reason it is important that it should not be allowed to decline. Oxford and Cambridge, it may fairly be said, are doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the time. May they not fairly ask that the public should give the assistance without which their efforts must be vain?

## A SURVEY OF THE HIGHER SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND: RUGBY SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1567. HEADMASTER REV. DR. JAMES,  
APPOINTED 1895.

MANY of the features of the school, which Tom Brown has made famous the world over, are still a part of Rugby life; the Schoolhouse stands as of old, and the Close still contains something which is called an I-land, and magnificent elms still mark "Big Side"; but the Island is now only a name, the moat round it has disappeared, and of the historic Three Trees not one is now standing; indeed, it is becoming increasingly difficult for a new boy with "Tom Brown's Schooldays" in his hand to treat it as a sort of school guide, or even to identify the historic sites. Tom Brown's or rather Tom Hughes' study in the Schoolhouse is, however, still pointed out to the curious and, to judge by the condition of the walls and doors, these small studies, of which every boy has one or a share of one, have undergone little change within the last sixty years.

The name of Tom Brown naturally leads up to that of Arnold, the king of headmasters; the exact work and influence of Arnold on English public school life are for several reasons difficult to gauge accurately; the very success of his principles and methods, and the fact that they have bitten so deeply and thoroughly into the educational life of the country, make it hard to realise what a revolution it was that Arnold initiated, and how bitterly his innovations were at first opposed. So far as Rugby itself is concerned it is interesting to hear from Dr. James' lips that Arnold's spirit and influence are as potent in Rugby to-day as when he was alive, and that the system of præpostors works as he would have wished it to work; "no praise is too high", says Dr. James, "for the efficiency of the system or the conduct of the præpostors". Other schools have monitors or prefects, and the theory of the responsibility of the upper boys is not confined to Rugby. The root idea of Arnold's dealings with the school was his development of character: direct changes in machinery are difficult to point to, and Arnold realised the need of continuity, of not breaking suddenly with the past; the way he handled the difficulties of those rather turbulent times with regard to fishing in the Avon or school fights is typical; he meant to stop both, but without dislocation of the whole school life; the most serious school fights took place with the formality of seconds and out of bounds; a serious fight arose on the introduction of modern subjects, the point being whether a boy low in classics, but high in the new subjects, was entitled to fifth form privileges; a duel à outrance resulted and the Doctor got to hear of it. He did not forbid all fights directly, but required them to take place in the Close, on which his windows looked, and where masters and senior boys were constantly passing; and time and opinion gradually achieved the necessary change. Arnold's real claim is that he infused into a formal system of classics and caning a live spirit, a belief in the possibility of the public school system to train character; he conceived school-life as the sphere of moral as well as intellectual growth, and insisted on the necessary union of the two. The intellectual standard his pupils attained was admittedly a high one; but other headmasters have been good teachers. Arnold's great success was in viewing boy-life as a whole, and developing the dual nature. Arnold's trust in the boys and in their capacity for the best things was unbounded; as East said "You can't tell the Doctor a lie, it seems to hurt him so"; and the power and control of the præpostors, which he welcomed and adapted to his own ends, was only a natural part of Arnold's system of confidence. The same root conceptions of the two sides of school-life worked out in many ways; he insisted sternly on the right of headmasters to get rid of undesirables, who infected and lowered the standard of the whole. He realised he was working for the future and not for the immediate present; as in the case of the school fights, he would sacrifice for a moment the ideal in order to win the



boys; "I hope to make Christian men", he said, "I can hardly hope to make Christian boys". On the religious aspect of school-teaching Arnold was never tired of insisting, and his sermons preached in the school chapel speak for themselves; it seems almost incredible now that one of the chief charges made against Arnold during his life was that of laxity in religion. Would that another Arnold could arise to infuse into the public-school world that enthusiasm for learning which Arnold secured for moral development.

The principal rules of the school as to discipline, games, locking up and so on are printed, and one can see Arnold's hand in the way they are framed; in the acceptance of school traditions, worked out by the boys themselves, and their enforcement with or without a veto by the authorities; the school heraldry of blazers and caps, flannels and trimmings are carefully set out; the conditions of such schoolboy institutions as "Big Side levees" (meetings of the whole of the upper school, whose resolutions are not to be enforced without the leave of the headmaster); of steeplechasing, and even of brook jumping, are all in black and white; one hopes but in vain for some mention of the "honest pecking" which East (or was it Tom Brown?) loved or of the "foozling birds' nesting"; probably the natural history society, which does figure, is their descendant. "Runs", which other schools call paper chases, are as great an institution at Rugby as ever they were; there are house runs and school runs, Little Side for boys under sixteen and Big Side runs for the older boys, all, especially the great Crick run, being carefully regulated. As at Charterhouse the powers and duties of the Sixth are defined, and being printed are known to the whole school; the Sixth may cane or give lines to any member of the school below the Sixth, but may not cane boys in other houses except by order of the Sixth Levee, and offenders have the right to appeal from the decision of the Sixth Levee to the headmaster.

The school numbers now about 570, of which 150 are on the modern side, and 50 in the army class. Judged by the ordinary standard of university successes, the school more than holds its own; twelve Balliol scholarships in eight years, and five out of the first ten places for Woolwich show that the intellectual side of the school-life is not suffering; and, what the headmaster naturally values much more, the stamp of boy that Rugby produces is eagerly welcomed at the universities and elsewhere. The teaching of modern subjects has long been in force at Rugby, the teaching of science being particularly strong, and in 1901 out of ten first classes at Oxford and Cambridge no fewer than five were in natural or mechanical science. At the same time, Dr. James is a firm believer in the classics, Greek and Latin, as the essential backbone of the public schools' curriculum; in the battle over Greek as a necessary test for admission to the Universities Dr. James is a strong supporter of the status quo; his reasons are two, first that if Greek is made optional at the Universities, to begin with for honour science and mathematical men, and then, as a necessary corollary, optional for everybody, Greek as a part of the ordinary classical curriculum, he thinks, will disappear altogether; secondly because Greek and Latin, being a literary education, are the best media for most boys, and the loss of Greek as part of the general curriculum would be nothing short of a disaster; that from a long experience at Rossall, Cheltenham and Rugby, he holds there is no comparison between the results produced by a classical and a modern side education. Dr. James' views are naturally entitled to great weight, but, as already stated, we do not accept either position; if once the theory is understood of two or three parallel curricula in the same school, such as is now being worked out, e.g. at Winchester, one mainly classical and literary of the old type, another mainly scientific and mathematical, a third scientific and literary, but literary in a modern way, including the best modern literature of England and France and Germany, it is going far to say that because the boys who choose one of the two latter courses are not to be handicapped any longer by having to cram up six weeks Greek in order to pass to the University, that therefore the whole of the classical course will be affected, and one half of that course be dropped. As to

the comparative merits of a classical as against a modern education we have always maintained that classics generally speaking are the best education for the best boys, but what the convinced classicalists never will realise is the wastefulness of the old system, the amount of material sacrificed, the number of boys, often boys of great ability like Darwin for whom the classics have no message, and for whom some other educational opportunity must be found. It is interesting to find at Rugby as elsewhere the great growth in musical training; music is not taught in school hours, but many boys do learn music, and the numbers who attend and keenly appreciate a classical concert or a recital of Leonard Borwick's is little short of astonishing to those who remember the schoolboy of only twenty years ago.

Rugby school chapel is now one of the best proportioned and best adapted in England; its ornamentation has been completed by a handsome window which has recently been put in the west end and was dedicated by Archbishop Temple last summer: it is inscribed with a simple restraint and self-effacement worthy of Arnold himself "To the glory of God and in memory of his father by an old Rugbeian." Apart from the School-house many of the buildings strike one as mean and undignified, the big school is cramped, and unworthy of Rugby, and it is to be hoped that the school will soon be able to boast better laboratories than the present erections of wood and tin.

\* \* The next article in this series will be on Westminster.

#### THE FRIENDS.

DO you recall that April day we went  
From forth the little town  
Into the country breathing its content  
From wood and stream and down?  
We found that day  
Beneath the budding honeysuckle's spray  
The wren's dom'd nest;  
We saw the rooks winging their toilsome way  
From forth the ruddy west;  
And spied beside the rill  
With drooping head the virgin daffodil.  
Then, much against our will,  
We turned to part.  
And now that thou art gone, and in my heart,  
Only the memories stay  
Of that thrice happy day,  
Yet is my soul with throbbing joy aglow,  
Because so well I know  
What a true friend thou art;  
And glad indeed I am it should be so.  
But yet a sickening fear  
Will frequent reappear.  
Suppose that in the future I should hurt  
Or Judas-like desert  
Thee who art now so dear?  
Bird, bee and passing shower  
All serve their end;  
And by some subtle power  
The smallest pod  
Does a good work for God;  
Yet what of me if I neglect my friend?

F. J. COVENTRY PATMORE.

## THE WAIL OF THE WOMAN-WORKER.

NEVER have I read anything which has depressed me more profoundly than the first two volumes of the "Woman's Library".\* And yet they are admirable pieces of work. Carefully compiled, excellently edited, beautifully issued. No fault in matter or manner save a certain bedazzlement of the reader's eye due to a striving after some original form on the part of the letter *s*; the effect of which is so positively alarming in its suggestion of astigmatism presbyopia and similar horrors, that it is sure to increase the practice of consulting oculists. Personal fear, however, is not accountable for the fact that, as I laid aside the books, this doubt settled itself down disconsolately in my mind. "Surely an enemy hath done this thing." And yet it cannot be so. A glance at the names of those who speak on the various subjects with which these volumes deal, and speak rightly with the authority of specialists, is sufficient for the certainty of serious good faith; a certainty which makes my depression deeper. And surely with reason? Let my readers judge for themselves, as I put together some of the wails of the woman-worker, not read between the lines, or spelt out like an anagram from an innocent alphabet to suit my own word, but cut clear from the text and not from the context.

First as to the Higher Education of Women. This is a serious question, since "the £300 or £400 required to turn out a second or third-rate scholar might have produced a first-rate clerk or, better still, a thorough craftswoman with the work at her fingers' ends for which there is always a demand". Regarding the college life itself this much is assured, that the girl graduate "will have a very good time" of which one of the chief characteristics will be "sitting about and talking to one's friends". Full it will certainly be of "pleasantness and variety" if there is also "hurry, bustle and almost aggressive sociability". The latter apparently being responsible for "a prolongation of youth which sometimes threatens to degenerate into perpetual girlhood". Still as "the modern woman must always be doing something from motoring to Primrose League canvassing college life at least affords a safe and beneficial outlet for the energy of the normal woman". The more so, possibly, since as with men "athletics occupy an undue prominence to the detriment of the class lists in respect to which early successes raised an expectation of feminine scholarship which time has done something to modify".

Surely I am not wrong in allowing these words to bring despondency with them? And yet when we pass on to teaching as a profession for women, mere sadness is overwhelmed in the absolutely poignant pain of such a knife thrust as this—"The assistant mistress who at the age of thirty-five has not secured a post as head, has need to feel anxious—After this her commercial value steadily decreases—since the teacher's profession is one where youth counts for more than experience".

Youth! What youth is that of which an exponent can write that "to all intents and purposes many a teacher leads perforce the life of a nun, practically excluded from society, more or less discomfort being her portion—and not only discomfort but loneliness and dullness"? And as if that were not enough to wreck a woman's life, an under-current of warning that health is an uncertain quantity barely hides the sunken rocks ahead due to overwork. "A teacher who, even by denying herself any exercise, succeeds in finishing her work by nightfall does not often have sufficient vitality and mental energy left for anything but the lightest literature". And even when holiday time comes—the mere writing of it brings a different note to the text—"most teachers find that a week has to elapse before they can begin to throw off the lassitude that is the result of a thirteen weeks' term with its incessant demands on physical and mental energy throughout and its week of excessive effort at the end". Yet, "on the whole the life is a happy one". Possibly, but is it wholesome? It may be, since male teachers who have borne the brunt of such work for years seem fairly as other men. It is to be doubted,

however, if they feel it necessary to waste a week of holiday before beginning to enjoy themselves.

Be that as it may the chapter on Art takes one into a different atmosphere. No question of overwork here, no wail of warning. A hint perhaps that foreign studios are unwholesome, a plaintive desire that art students should not "try to live upon buns", and a fierce claim that since the "boy student is not asked to keep his clothes in order the girl student should not, in bare justice, be asked to do so either". An admirable suggestion surely, since the perfect equality claimed would reduce the superfluity of feminine wardrobes! But one breathes freely, feeling that where such trivial wrongs are noticeable, much cannot be amiss.

And it is well to have this breathing space since the dissertation which follows on what women must be prepared to bring to, and must expect to find in journalism positively knocks one out of time. "Absolutely perfect health, no question of nerves, of bad days, no consideration even of fatigue". With this as a postulate is it any wonder that "in its really highest branches where one stands on complete equality with men, journalism is only a woman's profession in a very limited degree. There are very few physically capable of the endurance it may necessitate".

I can well believe it; and the belief brings with it a certain comfort. Though even this is reft from me a few pages further on when I read to what purpose those, who, without touching high-water mark, still go far enough to reach the lower levels of woman's work, expend the God-given measure of vitality necessary even for this. It is on "no essay on some abstract topic—servants (sic) marriage, home influence, the progress of women" "these are not wanted by any paper" "but few do not gladly welcome some pleasant little anecdote or episode concerning a celebrity of the hour" while "a few lines about some county magnate or grande dame will secure more approval than a learned criticism". Nor is this all. "The business aspect of journalism is no less important. The advertising manager in the papers chiefly open to women is all commanding, since the paid advertisement is the high road to all notice in the literary columns of Madame Chose's wonderful millinery or Mr. So-and-So's smart tailoring". For "dress is the backbone of ladies' papers. It dominates the advertising pages which in turn are omnipotent as to the notices and sketches within". And to write about dress needs "unending observation unending study of every allied subject in millinery, hairdressing, furs, jewels and all that appertains to the vanity of vanities; and no politician watches events more closely than do the great experts of fashion, for the least hint of a novelty or a change in the tendency of a mode". There is a fin flair of discreet diplomacy in the last phrase which suggests the seriousness of an international policy, and prepares one for the advisability of "ingenuous amplification which may turn some trivial little fact into quite a surprising narrative". There is no wail here; yet surely the wail is better for the soul? But perhaps I am captious. If I am, at least the stringing of these sentences together from pages designed to help women along the path of independent work warrants the remark "Heaven save me from my friends".

For what is the general tone of these extracts, to what does that tone point? The very fact that this despondency, these warnings of overstrained health, of unavailing labour, only pervade the description of those professions which call for a constant drain on the woman's mental powers, while those which employ her artistic and tactile capabilities, say nothing of these evils, is in itself illuminating. It throws a light on the inevitable limitations of all life and also on its continuity. "That which is can never cease to be, that which is not cannot exist." So sang the Eastern sage centuries ago, and so with unconscious testimony declares the "Woman's Library" so far as it has gone. For the exceptional woman with exceptional powers the path is absolutely free and lies far afield. But for the many it lies free enough, far enough, yet limited, as man's path is limited, by things which can never cease to be, things which cannot exist.

Judging by these books, dress is of the former class.

\* London: Chapman & Hall. 1903. 5s. net each.



One hundred and seventy-two pages are devoted to dressmaking and millinery, and only twenty-eight to medicine as a profession. But then (a final quotation) "The desire to look well is so inherent in all women-kind that millinery may well appeal to young and old alike, and with so many lovely specimens of the milliner's skill to attract the eye on every side there is scarce cause for surprise that, when looking around in search of some employment whereby the family exchequer may receive welcome addition or a livelihood the feminine fancy should lean towards the craft that promises a certain amount of pleasure in its pursuit".

Of course it will be said that my extracts are unfair. I hope they are.

F. A. STEEL.

#### ON WRITING ABOUT MUSIC.

I HAVE always held that the gentleman who wished to be learned and used the German word *leberwurst* (an excellent sausage I believe) for time-spirit, went as far as was desirable. But recently I have been looking at the musical criticism of some of the daily papers, London, American and other, and find that the hero of my younger days runs a very grave risk of being eclipsed. These brethren of mine are taking too much pains to write, as they think, well. When they say write "well" they mean write in the style that was reckoned good journalism twenty years ago, a style begotten in stupidity. All that ancient pomposity, those periphrases, tags, Latin, French, German, went to make a style so villainous, so exasperating, that I wonder anyone could read two sentences of it. It has all but passed away; but these musical critics seem to be trying hard to resurrect it. Why cannot they write simple, easy going English? Their style must be terribly hard to manipulate; it is so hard that none of the great masters of English, Shakespeare, Fielding, Thackeray, even old Milton, ever attempted it. Johnson was stiff enough in all conscience; but even he had his moments of racy colloquialism; and anyhow no one reads him nowadays. To write crabbed English is an intolerable offence, and I humbly beg some of the offenders to leave off sinning. I have my eye on one gentleman in particular. The other day he led off a column of "Musical Notes" with some highly interesting facts about a violinist called Kubelik and the lady who is going, it appears, to marry him—Kubelik, not the critic; and he—the critic, not Kubelik—went on to say that I had made an "astounding statement". The "astounding statement" was contained in the final sentence of my article in last week's issue. It seems to have had the effect of petrifying the gentleman's brains. He has a perfect right to contradict me and he will; but he might at least let his mind play on the subject a little instead of making not the "astounding" but merely the bald statement that to say Joachim does not understand Beethoven is as sensible as saying Raphael could not paint madonnas. Could we not have an instance or two? I have heard Joachim play Beethoven any time these fifteen years and my conviction is that Beethoven is not understood by Joachim. I have heard him play Schubert divinely in the days when he could or would play in tune; Mendelssohn he knows; but Beethoven? Emphatically no. But if he happens to interpret something of Beethoven which by any chance I have not heard him do, I'll make an effort to hear him do it. In the meantime I do not think bold flat contradictions musical criticism; and this musical critic who makes his "astounding" onslaught on me seems no wiser than the yokel who laughed at the "astounding statement" that the world turned round after watching the village church four hours and making the notable observation that it did not budge. And it seems to me also that gossip about this Mr. Kubelik and his future bride might be left to the lady contributors to ladies' papers.

Messrs. Hill and Sons have sent me an interesting book—written and published by themselves—"Antonia Stradivari, His Life and Work". It has a rather unnecessary introductory note by Lady Huggins, but is a most sumptuous work gorgeously illustrated. The coloured drawings of violins, violas and cellos alone make it worth having, especially if one cannot every

now and again lay out a few thousand pounds on a specimen of the instruments themselves; and the letter-press contains a lot of information that every musician should know. My own acquaintance with the violin is limited to having tried to get a tune out of it in past days when I used to scrape on the viola, and also to having seen a whole industrious family make one. This, however, did not turn out a success; for when all the members of the family, not having a proper machine, had sat in turn on the unfortunate instrument for some hours it was found that the belly had been glued on upside down. Messrs. Hill have had no such accidents: they have made violins and know all about them; and what they have to say about them, and especially about those made by Stradivari, is most engrossing. They discuss one point which is important as any. The fiddle-collector, one knows, is a rich man who endeavours to ruin himself by buying up valuable fiddles and placing them under glass cases so that they are never heard. I can understand the passion, for a fine old fiddle is as beautiful a thing as an artist can make; but at the same time it seems to me a crime to raise the price of the instruments in this way and a worse one to prevent them being used. But, say Messrs. Hill, the collector also has his uses—as all things except journalists and automobiles have. He has saved many invaluable fiddles from the destruction which would certainly have fallen on them had they drifted, as they easily might, into the hands of the enterprising two-year-old child of some careless musician. I recollect that next to breaking up an eight-day clock with an axe infancy knows no deeper joy than that of opening a fiddle to see what there is inside to make the sound. Yet it is annoying to read of the man with a fine collection of violins, either, as I have said, under glass cases or hung on walls, and in either case silent. Nothing can be done to stop him: no snubs, abuse, threats, will stop him when once he has developed the collecting passion. So I suppose he must be left alone; but I implore young men who do not themselves fiddle never to look at any instrument for more than ten minutes, and never to think of it afterwards. By thus doing nothing they may do the world much good. But to return to Messrs. Hill, their discourse on Stradivari and on all the known examples of Strads make very fascinating reading. It is wonderful that so little should be known about so famous a man, a man famous, as Messrs. Hill point out, in his own day and even in his own city; it is the more wonderful when one considers the immense pains and perseverance with which the history of his instruments has been traced. He lived from 1644 to 1737 and toiled to the last; he died and the secret which made him the greatest violin-maker the world has seen perished with him. The curious gradual spread of his fame, and its rise especially in this country, are shown in these books by rather startling figures. These I will not quote; but I cheerfully recommend my readers to buy a copy of the work. It is written as a book of the sort should be written—simply, easily, and with never a burst of eloquence.

Mr. Henry Frowde is publishing a selection of the works of Palestrina, edited by Miss Eleanor C. Gregory, which ought to be valuable to those who are interested in the old church music. I have here the mass "Confitebor tibi, Domine" and the motet "Parce mihi, Domine", both beautifully printed and with the original Latin words and an English translation. Since I seem to be in a recommending mood to-day let me advise everyone to follow this series carefully.

JOHN F. RUNCIMAN.

#### "THE PROPHECY."

EDGAR ALLAN POE was so good as to lay bare for us the inner history of "The Raven". And the essay in which he performed this task seems to me one of the most valuable essays ever written, casting, as it does, so sharp and searching a light into the secrets not merely of one particular poem, but also of literary creation in general, and teaching us that the masterpieces which we, beholding them and blinking, account for by the blessed word "inspiration", are in truth the

result of this or that idle chance tactfully taken and improved and perfected by a highly self-conscious, industrious gentleman, through a series of highly artificial processes. Would that all creators were so frank as Poe, and that every masterpiece could thus have for us, as "The Raven" has, a double fascination, giving at once its synthesised beauty to our senses, and to our brains the analytical knowledge of how it was done. How it was done, how it came about, must be always a mystery to the beholder of a masterpiece. Indeed, one of the safest tests for a work of art is in its revelation of whence and how it came to be what it is. The less it tells us of such secrets, the better must it be; the more, the worse. And herein is the reason for the delight which we do often take in really inferior work. We can tickle the vanity of our brains by a complete demonstration of how such work was done. This vanity may be rather cheap, akin to that of the child who at juvenile parties embarrasses the conjurer and casts a gloom over the other less sagacious children by explaining in a high key just where the rabbit came from and just where the handkerchief went to. Nevertheless, the pleasure is a real one, not to be foregone.

It is this kind of pleasure which one derives from Mr. Dick Ganthony's new play at the Avenue Theatre. By the way, why "Dick"? Do not imagine that the familiarity is mine. It is thus that Mr. Ganthony describes himself on the programme. I suppose he has been studying the plays of Mr. H. V. Esmond passim, and has learnt from them that this particular pet-name is a recognised symbol for all those qualities which a British audience holds most dear. Dick!—a magic monosyllable, passport to every heart. If you call a man by it, you are bound to admit that he can do no wrong. On the other hand, there is no law compelling you to call him by it. I, for one, am not to be won over by a self-applied term of endearment. To me Mr. Ganthony's name is Richard, and with his work I will deal in as impartial a spirit as with the work of any other dramatist. My pleasure in "The Prophecy" and my objection to it are in the sureness with which I discerned the manner of its inception and of its elaboration. I beheld on the stage a forest; and in this forest were twins, remarkably alike; and these almost indistinguishable forest-twins were very angry with each other; and there was a young lady present. The scene was somehow familiar; but I could not fix exactly what it recalled till the twins passed from verbal to physical violence. "Agreed to have a battle"—the phrase flashed through my mind, illuminatively. The angry dyad was none other than that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, with Alice and the forest all complete. True, the young lady called herself Winelfin, and the twins (as though they were mere acrobats) called themselves "The Lundier Twins". But they could not impose on me. I knew them; and, knowing them, I knew the genesis of "The Prophecy". Mr. Richard Ganthony had been reading "Alice in Wonderland", and his soul had been stirred by the romantic element of that combat in the forest. Why, he had thought, should so tense a dramatic situation be left in that atmosphere of absurdity which Lewis Carroll had thrown around it? Why should Tweedledum and Tweedledee be shaped for ever like twin-balloons? Ah, let them grow slim and comely, and be dressed in the becoming fashion of the middle-ages or thereabouts. And let the cause of their discord be something more adequate than a rattle. Let theirs be a noble discord caused by—why, Alice, of course. Only, Alice must be disguised as a grown-up lady of the period, and she must be passionately in love with one of them. Which one? Happy thought! Both. Let them have only one soul between them, and then, when she falls in love with one of them because of his beautiful soul, and is introduced to the other, the fun will be fast and furious indeed. Only, of course, it will be romantic fun—romantic, poetic, human and altogether high-class fun. Brother against brother! Twin against twin! Each against each, and yet two in one! And down sat Mr. Ganthony to his desk.

"The conception was a rose"; but, had he paused to examine the flower closely, Mr. Ganthony would have detected a fatal canker in it. The play, as schemed,

could be neither really romantic nor really dramatic. Strictly speaking, all themes are susceptible of every kind of treatment. Death, for example, which is usually a theme for tragedy, might be made ridiculous in a comic or farcical way, as you willed. But, by reason of certain qualities in the theme itself, such comedy or farce would be painful to us. Conversely, there are other themes which, though they be enveloped in an atmosphere of tragedy, and be themselves made really tragic, will yet tempt us irresistibly to smile. Such a theme, surely, is the theme of twinning. Try as we may, we cannot take twins quite seriously. There is something inherently absurd in a man who is not a unique specimen of himself. He is cheapened for us by our knowledge that we need but look elsewhere to find his fairly exact equivalent. Of course, there are cases in which the one twin is, in physique and in temperament, unlike the other. But such cases are rare. And Mr. Ganthony has chosen one of the normal cases. Indeed, as I suggested, he has accentuated the point of unity. True, one of the Lundier twins is fair, the other swart; the one gentle, the other saturnine. But it is insisted that they have only one soul between them, and, though the colour of their hair is not interchangeable, their temperaments do, from time to time, dodge in and out of them. The fair twin, at one moment, suddenly shows a vicious temper; at another moment, the swart twin falls into the melting mood. Thus the difference between them is worth about as much as the difference between the terminations of the names of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They are one and the same person, and illustrate, as clearly as a two-headed "freak", a ridiculous fact in life carried to a fantastic extreme. As figures in sentimental romance they will not do at all. And that which makes them un-romantic makes them un-dramatic also. The commonest and most obviously effective form of dramatic conflict is the conflict between two men in love with one woman. And if the two men are bound to each other by ties of affection, drama is intensified by the additional conflict within themselves. And if the woman be in love with both of them, she, too, has an inner conflict with which to help the dramatist. Mr. Ganthony, in conceiving "The Prophecy", must have felt that here was a theme which must inevitably yield fine drama. But, in his eagerness, he over-reached himself. By binding the two men together by the strongest of all human sentiment, which is egoism, he cut from under their feet the only ground on which their conflict could be waged excitingly. We care not whether the swart or the fair twin slay the other, for in either case the victor is the same person. It is simply a case of heads he wins, tails 'tother loses—or tails he loses, heads 'tother wins. (A confused statement? I meant it to be so. I meant it to illustrate the state of mind to which Mr. Ganthony's play must inevitably reduce anyone who follows it attentively.) Similarly, it matters nothing to us whether Winelfin in Wonderland finally fix her affections on the fair twin or the swart. We are but amazed by the trouble she takes to oscillate so constantly between two beings whose difference is merely chromatic. Miss Constance Collier played this part with the full force of her variegated talent; and Mr. Lyn Harding and Mr. Frank Mills played the twins very picturesquely. But, of course, none of the three parts could, by any conceivable means, be made impressive. The play is, in fact, radically wrong. Mr. Ganthony shows a good deal of cleverness in the development of his idea. It is the idea itself that is impossible for the kind of drama in which he develops it. Still, I give him due honour for having had an idea at all. Few of our playwrights are so daring. Next time, I hope, Mr. Ganthony will have an idea of the right sort.

MAX BEERBOHM.

#### RECENT INSURANCE REPORTS.

LEGAL AND GENERAL.—LAW UNION AND CROWN.

A REPORT of special interest to the discriminating policy-holder is that of the Legal and General. This society is financially one of the strongest in existence, and the bonus results are among the best which can be obtained. As a result of the recent appointment of



professional auditors the accounts are presented in a different form from that previously adopted, and, with all due deference to the accountants presumably responsible for the change, we much prefer the old form, which conformed more closely to the usual practice of life offices, and the schedules of the Life Assurance Companies' Act. The accountants have not even taken the trouble to show how the transition from the old form to the new in regard to the amount of funds, has been brought about. Among the apparent, but not real, results of the change is the diminution of the funds and an increase in expenditure, but these are mere book-keeping items which can only mislead the casual inspector of the accounts.

It is impossible to read the report of the Society without being impressed with the prosperity of the office and the excellent bonus prospects which the accounts suggest. The liabilities are valued on the basis of interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the rate of interest yielded on the funds is not only 3s. per cent. higher than in the previous year, but provides a margin of something like  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum of the funds as a contribution to surplus. The expenditure incurred appears higher than usual in consequence of bookkeeping alterations, and is higher than usual on account of the expenses in connexion with the recent valuation; but the normal expenses are well below the rate of expenditure provided for in the valuation, so constituting a further source of surplus, while the claims last year amounted to only £246,000, as compared with an amount of £283,000 expected and provided for.

Such facts as these are an infallible indication that the prosperity of the office is as great as ever, or greater, and that the fine bonus results accomplished in previous years will be maintained, if not exceeded in the future.

Nearly all the insurance companies directed by members of the legal profession are distinctly conspicuous for success, whether the branch of business undertaken is Life, Fire or Accident. The Legal and General affords one instance of this and the report of the Law Union and Crown supplies another.

The Law Union transacts Fire and Accident, as well as Life insurance business. Both the former are conducted on a relatively small scale, while the Life business has developed to large proportions. The comparative unimportance of the other two branches may possibly account in some measure for the exceptionally good results yielded by the Life department. We do not call to mind a single instance of the highest success in the Life branch of any company which makes Fire business its principal feature. There are, however, plenty of insurance companies which make Life assurance business predominant, and yet meet with much success in other departments. For instance in 1902 the claims and expenses of the Fire branch of the Law Union only absorbed 72 per cent. of the premium income, leaving the large proportion of 28 per cent. as the trading profit for the year.

The recently established Accident department only received £7,900 in premiums, but contrived to make the substantial addition to the Accident Fund of £1,757.

In the Life department the new business was larger than usual, but in spite of this the expenses were less than  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the premium income, which is about the usual rate of expenditure of the company. The provision made for expenses at the last valuation exceeds the expenditure that is being incurred by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the premiums.

The Life Fund yields the very satisfactory return of £3 19s. 8d. per cent. upon the invested and uninvested assets, after deduction of Income-tax. This compares favourably with the 3 per cent. assumed in valuing the liabilities, since it makes a contribution to surplus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum of the funds.

These two features, taken in conjunction with the favourable mortality which was again experienced last year, go far to account for the excellent bonuses which the company systematically declares, and which, at the last valuation, were 35s. per cent. per annum on sums assured and previous bonuses, in spite of the fact that at all ages the premium rates are lower than the average.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### COLONEL HENDERSON AND MILITARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

12 March, 1903.

SIR,—In common with all who had the good fortune to be acquainted with the late Colonel Henderson—I deeply deplore his death, which is indeed a loss to the very attenuated ranks of the men in our Army whom Mr. Brodrick has aptly described as “able to show their brilliant talents with great advantage to the nation”. This all the more since he was possessed of an unusual insight or possibly foresight with regard to military matters. In the “Times” we have all read the tribute of “Linesman” to his memory—with I fear mixed feelings. Henderson of all men would have heartily disapproved of such turgid gush. We have also seen Colonel Lonsdale Hales’ eulogies of the man considered from a professorial side. But nobody so far has referred to his splendid independence of spirit and clear-sightedness. I feel that it is but doing justice to the memory of a most earnest worker, to record the following little episode.

In July 1901, when public attention had been called to the question of the military education of our officers by the summoning of the now famous Commission, Henderson and I had several discussions upon the subject, which, as all the world now knows, interested him profoundly; and we strove to see in what direction lay the solution of the problem. After listening to my views on certain matters he gave me his own: “I am entirely in agreement with you, but you don’t realise that the soldiers at present at the head of affairs do not want to know the truth about the condition of military education, in fact I should not be in the least surprised if I were not called upon to give evidence before the Commission. ‘Simla’ is against all books and education. Kitchener wants ‘tools’ not men with opinions. Lord Roberts has much the same views, but is open to reason on the subject, whereas ‘Simla’ is not. As a matter of fact the Commander-in-Chief is surrounded by men who don’t understand and don’t want to understand what education means nor do they care in the least about it. None of them want men with individuality or men with ideas—they want those who will docilely carry out their schemes.”

In substantiation of this remarkable statement, which I confess struck me with despair, Colonel Henderson gave me chapter and verse of a recent attempt he had made to effect some improvement in the education of our officers, which I regret cannot be detailed here since he asked me to consider it as confidential. Suffice it to say that it amply bore out all he had previously stated and needless to add it was unsuccessful owing to the very reasons he had given.

A few weeks after this conversation Colonel Henderson was summoned to give his evidence before the Commission when he characteristically enough alluded to “the traditional prejudice of past military generations against all education of any kind whatever” as being the stumbling-block in our army in getting officers to undertake instructional work nowadays.

It is indeed, a grave loss that he did not live to occupy the high military position in the educational branch to which Mr. Brodrick made allusion in his speech on Monday. Of course in quoting thus a conversation which took place some time back, I cannot bind myself to the accuracy of every word, but I was so profoundly impressed with the fact of a man of Henderson’s wide knowledge and deep thought, more especially one who was in such an exceptional position to gauge the true feelings of our military rulers on this question, thus expressing himself, that the same evening, I wrote the conversation down to the best of my recollection and have the draft now before me as I write.

Your obedient servant,

CINCINNATUS.

## THE SERVICE MEMBERS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

9 March, 1903.

SIR,—If I may again trespass on your space, I would suggest that as your correspondent is "specially qualified to appreciate the service members" and knows us so well, it is somewhat surprising that he should be ignorant not only of the fact that Colonel Brookfield "had ceased to be secretary before this letter was written" but that he had resigned that office in 1899, since which time it has been held by your obedient servant,

THE SECRETARY S.M. COMMITTEE.

[What the writer of this letter means by our "correspondent" we do not know. If he means the person who made the statement referred to, we neither said nor suggested that he was ignorant of the facts as to the secretaryship to the Service Members' Committee. Indeed; it is impossible that he could be ignorant.—ED. S. R.]

## THE SOCIETY OF SCRIBES.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Maybury Knoll, Woking.

SIR,—The article in your issue of the 7th inst., under the above title, is so remarkable from the point of view of those of us who regard literature as a profession, that I feel justified in asking your leave to express my indignant dissent.

Can you imagine a doctor writing to the "British Medical Journal" to denounce the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons as mutual admiration societies, and to demand "why a man who has made a solid contribution to" (say) pathological chemistry "should wish to meet, or concern himself in the fortunes of, another who has printed" (say) Lectures on Forensic Medicine "at his own expense"? Can you imagine a barrister writing to the "Law Times" to persuade people that any K.C. who belongs to an Inn does so either out of good nature or because he wants an advertisement? Or an officer taking the same line about his mess? Is there any other profession in the world, except that of letters, in which the members are so childishly ignorant of social life that they mistake professional associations for literary and scientific societies, so disloyal to their fellows that they take every public opportunity of discrediting the organisation that defends their pecuniary and legal interests, and (consequently) so despised by the well-organised trade with which they have to deal that the recognised form of contract imposed on them by that trade is one which a dock labourer would tear up if he were asked to sign it?

There are many editors nowadays who are not men of letters, but simply exploiters of men of letters. There are many papers which care more for the advertisements of the members of the Publishers' Association than for the status of the professional writer. And there are unfortunately journalists so abject that they will write articles and paragraphs to help such editors and such papers to damage the Authors' Society. But the SATURDAY REVIEW is above suspicion in this respect; and it is not conceivable that even the humblest purveyor of the padding which no journal can quite dispense with could hope to ingratiate himself with the editor by wantonly attacking literary interests and sneering at well-known men who spend valuable time in unpaid and completely unadvertised work on behalf of those interests. Why, then, does the author of "The Society of Scribes" do it? I do not like even to suspect a Saturday Reviewer of being one of those unclubbables who have no conception of joint action, of professional organisation, of esprit de corps, of loyalty to poorer comrades, or even of the superiority of the faggot to the stick in point of resistance? In spite of the very poor results he mentions of what his solicitors can do for him in the way of royalties (I did better than that without any solicitor long before I became known as a writer), I suspect that he is one of those journalists who, finding

that they can make as much as they expect by writing thoughtless articles, care nothing for the less fortunate people out of whom books are sweated on terms that would drive a matchbox maker to strike. He supposes the Authors' Society to be an arena in which the President, Mr. George Meredith, gives expression to professional jealousy of Mr. Thomas Hardy, and Mr. Pinero and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones advertise one another by mutual admiration, the expenses being defrayed by guineas collected from authors under colour of involving them in lawsuits. If his article does not mean this it means nothing. As a matter of fact the society, for a modest guinea a year, offers to the author the services of one of the very few firms of solicitors who know anything about literary business, with which no ordinary solicitor will pretend to be conversant, as well as the advice of the secretary, who by this time knows more about it than any solicitor. But men of letters of the better sort do not join a professional association for what they can individually get out of it. They do so because they know that the rights of the whole community of authors must be sustained by a permanent organisation which, by being ready to meet all attacks, prevents attacks being made. Such an organisation cannot choose between the rights of those who subscribe to it and those who sponge on its activity without subscribing, or who even enjoy its protection whilst slandering it at every opportunity; but honourable authors do not take advantage of this: they pay, and take their turns on the committees when they are wanted.

But I fear your contributor will not understand me. He has placed his opinion and his attitude on record. All I can do is—with your permission—to place mine on record also, with the addition of my name, which is

Yours faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW.

[We are glad to receive this letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw; for he at any rate can have got nothing from the Authors' Society. We appreciate his generosity, but he has not converted us. We said clearly that we could understand the use of a really good trade-union for writers in their dealings with publishers; but evidence before us points to the Authors' Society being anything but a good trade-union. The Authors' Club, child of the Authors' Society, has not even a trade-union reason of being: it is a pretence at organising on a social basis those who have no interests in common but the single desire to "best" a publisher: that may be a fair basis for a trade society but not for a club. Youth join this Authors' Club with the idea that thereby they become literary men; it thus encourages that most disastrous of all social miscarriages, the natural junior clerk or draper's apprentice turned literary man. Authorship is an accident: the essential thing about a man is not that he writes, but what he writes. Do we rejoice in Mr. Bernard Shaw as a user of pen and ink? Not a bit: we rejoice in him as a socialist, an economist, a dramatist, and, ought we now to add, a pathologist?—ED. S. R.]

## THE L. AND N.-W. R. AND BOGIE ENGINES.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

London, 9 March, 1903.

SIR,—A correspondent, Mr. Hawes, disputes your statement that the L. and N.-W. R. "at the present moment stands alone among the great railways of the world in still refusing to use bogie engines", and he adds that "the company have at least 100 of such engines the first of which was put on the line in '98 or '99 and was called the 'Black Prince'". It is as well to be accurate even in small matters. I would therefore point out to Mr. Hawes that there are at present in existence 60, not 100, engines fitted with the double radial truck arrangement to which he refers; that the "Black Prince" class began work in the summer of 1897 and not at the time which he mentions; and that the radial truck differs considerably from the ordinary form of bogie.

Yours obediently,

W. B. THOMPSON.



# "THE AVERAGE WOMAN" IN TEMBULAND.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Umtata, Tembuland, South Africa,  
1 February, 1903.

SIR,—To us, on this outer circle of civilisation, Mrs. F. A. Steel's article, the first of a series, on the Average Woman, came as a revelation. Not for a moment would we enter into the question of the author's rank, or merit, as a novelist. In the words of the "Board School parlourmaid" we "know our place" too well to attempt any such criticism. But our modest souls are filled with wonder at Mrs. Steel's description of the ways, and doings, of that great world in which she takes a conspicuous place. We live in profound ignorance of the habits of that section of society, which she so eloquently describes, where the men "sink mental and spiritual differences over their wine downstairs in the dining-room", while a "symposium of ladies" consisting apparently of housekeepers, gossips, nurses, and "dumb dogs" sit above, and indulge their various propensities.

Doubtless there are times, and seasons when it becomes expedient—nay necessary—to discuss household matters. But surely it were better for the average woman occasionally to lay aside worries, and find relaxation in other subjects.

Living here, in the shadow of barbarism, with no railway or visible connexion with the outer world, we are scarcely in touch with civilisation. The only servants procurable are raw and untrained Kaffirs, consequently every white woman, no matter what her station in life, is practically a working housekeeper. But even here, when a gathering takes place of women—average fairly educated women—by tacit consent the discussion of housekeeping troubles, of servants, and the affairs of neighbours, is more or less tabooed.

A few days ago I was present at a "ladies' symposium". By the way, I have had the curiosity to look up the exact meaning of symposium, and find its definition to be "a drinking together". Well, on this occasion we certainly drank tea together—and we talked. What did we talk about? Would Mrs. F. A. Steel credit it, our "servants, and babies, and dress, and neighbours" never once came under discussion. Our conversation dealt with subjects of general interest; such for instance as wireless telegraphy—thought transference—telepathy—miracles—consciousness and sub-consciousness—and I know not what more. These subjects were not forced but arose spontaneously. We went away interested and refreshed and stronger to meet and contend with the next day's duties and worries. Nor do we lay claim to the possession of any superior intellectuality, or any undue tendency to listen to the music of the spheres, even in "normal diapason".

I wonder where Mrs. F. A. Steel would place us in "the vast intermediary stratum of average women"—for "though neither purely intellectual, nor purely the reverse", we yet cannot be classed with the "dumb dogs". Possibly we may find "our place" in the next paper of the series promised.

Yours faithfully, M. C. HEYWOOD.

## QUIS CUSTODIET CUSTODES!

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

London, 28 February.

SIR,—As the SATURDAY REVIEW never is found on the side of the Vandals, I venture to address you on what must be considered a deplorable tendency, of which two examples have recently occurred. The first was the sale at Christie's on 19 February by the Vicar and Churchwardens of West Malling, Kent, of an old jug in their custody. The second that of two Chippendale chairs yesterday by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Rigsby, Lincolnshire. I have no desire to impugn the motives of the parties; but much regret that they have taken a course of action, which may serve as an example to other incumbents and churchwardens, so gradually depriving English churches of many objects, possessing much local and historical interest. What the motive of sale in the latter case was, I know not; in the former, I have seen it stated to be the erection

of a new porch! Comment is needless! There is a precedent in the Lincolnshire case, furnished by the parish of Alford with which living Rigsby is held. In the true certificate of the ornaments pertaining to that church since the death of Queen Mary exhibited at Lincoln, 25 April, 1566 (printed in Peacock's "English Church Furniture") we find that "the sensors crwetes and such like trash" were sold by the churchwardens and defaced. But in the modern instances the things do not appear to have been sold from any religious or conscientious motive, but because of their pecuniary value. Now from churchwardens, who have a tradition to uphold, the cause of antiquity expects nothing. But from an educated clergy more must be required than from parish officers. Apart from the question of putting to profane use things given for the service of the Church, this tendency is not likely to increase the number of pious donors, when they see that the durability of their gift will be in inverse ratio to its value in the market. I would ask:—

1. Have these old pieces of plate and furniture no value beyond a monetary one?
2. Have they no educational value for the parishioners?
3. Have parishioners no proper pride in the possessions of their parish, and in handing them intact to posterity?

Of course I am aware that sufficient causes for the sale of church goods may arise, such as the relief of distress, sickness or bodily want. For Gregory the Great sanctioned "the sale of the consecrated vessels from the altar for the redemption of captives". But if there be no such pressing need for sale, but merely a chance of driving a good commercial bargain; then it is high time that these objects—and there are many such throughout England—were taken from the custody of incumbents and churchwardens, and the churches, their contents and records, considered as much a part of the national collections as the treasures of the British Museum. The clergy speak of "spiritual needs", and have every right to do so; but these needs should not become synonymous with ecclesiastical vandalism. For, as in the case of the proposed demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street, "spiritual needs" strangely enough, seem frequently, nowadays, to have a very close connexion with mundane bricks and mortar.

Your humble servant,

HERBERT DRUITT.

[We are entirely with our correspondent: these cases of Philistinism amongst the clergy are surely tending to jeopardise their authority over treasures of ecclesiastical art.—ED. S. R.]

## AUTHORS' INACCURACIES.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Kingston, Jamaica, 23 January, 1903.

SIR,—As a student of Thackeray I cannot refrain from pointing out a remarkable inaccuracy in "Vanity Fair". In vol. 1 p. 222 (Smith, Elder and Co. Pocket Edition), in describing Amelia's presents on the occasion of her wedding to George Osborne, she is said to have "sportod" a gold watch the gift of Captain Dobbin.

On page 310 vol. 1 of the same edition the following occurs—"Mrs. Osborne had no watch, though, to do George justice, she might have had one for the asking" &c.

The above is, surely, as remarkable an inaccuracy as any that have been alluded to.

I am, Sir, truly yours,

RICHARD DOWDEN.

## AMERICANISMS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

7 March, 1903.

SIR,—As in many (not all) other cases the so-called "Americanism" is simply good old English. "Whisker" was originally applied to what—except in the case of the domestic cat—we now denote by the foreign terms "mustachios" or "moustaches". Let me echo your correspondent's question: "What does the word mean?"

Faithfully yours, A. G.

## REVIEWS.

## "NINEVEH LAYARD."

"Sir Henry Layard: Autobiography and Letters."  
 Edited by the Hon. W. N. Bruce with a chapter  
 on his Parliamentary Career by Sir Arthur Otway.  
 2 vols. London: Murray. 1903. 25s. net.

THERE are several points of resemblance between the careers of Sir William White and Sir Henry Layard. Both began life without the proverbial sou and with no family interest; both passed through a youth of privation and obscurity in the east of Europe; and both owed the culmination of their lives at the Embassy in Constantinople to a personal knowledge of the Eastern Question. But fame and success came much earlier to Layard than to White, and whereas the reputation of the latter was confined to diplomatic circles the former's was world-wide. By the age of thirty-five Austen Henry Layard was known in both hemispheres as "Nineveh Layard"; he had been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for six months; and he was a Liberal member of Parliament. Disraeli was right when he described Layard as "a man of genius"; for it was nothing less than genius that impelled him to leave Constantinople for Mosul and Nimroud in Assyria, and with the few hundred pounds which he could borrow and contribute from his slender store begin the work of excavating the remains of Nineveh and Babylon.

It is not easy to see why Layard at the age of thirty and without a penny should have thrown himself into archaeological discovery, for his mental equipment for the task was of the slenderest. He had not been to public school or university: his education had been of that scrappy, interrupted, kind which is the lot of children whose parents drag them about the Continent. At an age when most young men are reading for the Bar or the Civil Service or beginning in the City, Layard was wandering about Persia and Central Asia and Servia, a mode of life which does not conduce to antiquarian research. Yet Layard spent his last shilling in digging up "old stones", and lived for nearly three years in a mud hut surrounded by wild Kurds and Arabs, without a white man near him. The idea was the inspiration of genius, it was executed with the enthusiasm of genius, and what is far rarer, it brought the rewards of genius, honour amongst the learned, a seat and office in Parliament, ultimately an ambassador's post.

We cannot say that the autobiography and letters which Mr. W. N. Bruce has given to the world constitute a very interesting or judicious publication. Indeed the book is provoking. In his triple capacity of archaeological discoverer, politician, and diplomatist, Layard led a very strenuous and successful life, of which his countrymen would only be too glad to know the details. But in these two thick volumes there is next to nothing about Layard in any one of these three capacities. Of his work as an archaeologist the editor excuses himself from saying much, upon the ground that Layard had already told the world all that there was to know in his many published works, "Nineveh and its Remains", "Nineveh and Babylon", and the abridged and popular editions of those books. Even with regard to what Mr. Bruce calls "the most romantic and adventurous episodes of Layard's career", the two years from his leaving Baghdad in 1840 to his return to Constantinople in 1842, the editor admits the story has already been told to the public in Layard's "Early Adventures". The excuses for not repeating what has already been published are valid enough: but are they not arguments against the compilation of the two volumes before us?

As for his political career, although Layard sat for Aylesbury from 1852 to 1857 and for Southwark from 1860 to 1869, and was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's last Government and First Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's first Government, a single chapter from the pen of Sir Arthur Otway is all the space allotted to this part of

his life. Layard was not quite a success in the House of Commons, as anyone who knows that assembly might imagine. He was an indifferent speaker, was lacking in the *savoir faire* of a man of the world, was a specialist, and was poorly endowed with the world's goods. A good deal is said about Layard's honesty and bluntness as an "independent" member of Parliament. Yet he does not seem to have been any better than his kind in this respect: for in 1856 he savagely denounced Lord Palmerston for "jesting at the sufferings of the country" during the Crimean War, and in 1861, on accepting the post of his Under-Secretary, declared that Lord Palmerston "had preserved the honour and dignity of England, and had raised her to the highest position with foreign countries". The truth seems to be that when he was "independent", Layard went in for Lord Rosebery's panacea of "efficiency", but that all his clamour for "fitness not favour" was silenced by his own appointment to a subordinate post.

The close of Layard's political career is an admirable satire on our parliamentary system. If there were two subjects which Layard knew something about they were Art and Architecture. Mr. Gladstone conceived the bold idea, (recently followed by Mr. Balfour), of appointing an expert to the First Commissionership of Works, and it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Layard supported the Thames Embankment site for the new Law Courts, unsuccessfully, because Sir Roundell Palmer, who had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, favoured the present site. But the Financial Secretary to the Treasury was that brutal Philistine Mr. Acton Smee Ayrton, who avowedly "cared for none of those things". The friction between the economist and the artist was constant; and so it ended by Mr. Gladstone appointing Layard to the embassy at Madrid, and Ayrton to the Commissionership of Works! The only excuse for this transaction was that it was necessary at any cost to get Ayrton out of the Treasury!

These volumes close at the commencement of Layard's diplomatic career. Mr. W. N. Bruce tells us in his preface that Sir Henry Layard has left "a full account of his two important embassies to Madrid and Constantinople; but he expressed the desire that this work should only be published 'when the public interest will permit, and those who might be injured or offended by it have passed away'." That time, according to Mr. Bruce, has not yet arrived. We will not question Mr. Bruce's decision on that point, though we think that too much consideration is shown by biographical editors to the touchiness and vanity of public men and their families. Memoirs are thus withheld until interest in them has evaporated. But if Mr. Bruce judges that the time has not yet arrived for the publication of Sir Henry Layard's diplomatic autobiography, we do say that he ought to have waited until that time should arrive, and then suppressed the greater part of the present autobiography. For of what does it consist? Of the diary and letters of a young man of twenty-five, who knew nothing of the world, and who gives us, with the pardonable egoism of youth, a most detailed account of his travels in the East, which are very like other travels, and his struggles in Constantinople as a hanger-on of diplomacy and journalism.

The picture of international politics in Constantinople between 1840 and 1845 is, we admit, well drawn, and the study of Sir Stratford Canning well worth reading. Judiciously condensed, these reminiscences would have served as an introduction to the public life of Sir Henry Layard. As it is, these juvenile papers occupy more than two-thirds of two big volumes, in which we are told little or nothing of a man who achieved eminence in three departments of life, and for reasons which rather reflect upon the intelligence of his editor. Of Layard as archaeologist we are told little, because Layard has already told us much: of Layard as politician we are told little, because Layard has told us nothing: of Layard as diplomatist we are told nothing, because the time has not arrived for publishing the much that Layard has said.



## SANDHURST MADE EASY.

- "Tactics for Beginners." By Captain C. M. DeGruyther, the Suffolk Regiment, Instructor in Tactics at the Royal Military College, Camberley. Second Edition. London: Gale and Polden. 1902. 6s.
- "Tactics and Military Training." By Major-General George D'Ordel, late Director-General of Military Instruction. Edited by the Editors. London: Bickers. 1903. 1s.
- "Regimental Duties Made Easy." By Major Banning, Instructor in Tactics, Military Administration and Law, R.M.C. Second Edition. Revised. London: Gale and Polden. 1903. 5s. net.
- "Catechism on Field Training." By Captain Lascelles Davidson. Second Edition. Revised and edited by Major Banning, Instructor in Tactics, R.M.C. London: Gale and Polden. 1903. 2s. 6d.

A WITNESS before the famous Committee on Military Education was asked last year what inducements there were for good men to go to Sandhurst as instructors? He replied "There is a good deal of inducement at the present time because they all write text books which they sell to the cadets". Possibly in this will be found the genesis of some at least of the above works. "Tactics and Military Training", by Major-General George D'Ordel, the fictitious "Director-General of Military Instruction", is a very different work from "Tactics for Beginners" by Captain DeGruyther, Instructor in Tactics at Sandhurst College. The former aims at ridiculing and exposing the pedantic follies of our military wiseacres and compilers of official text books. The latter takes seriously the words of wisdom which abound in such books and with deadly earnestness endeavours to supplement their maunderings for the information of youthful officers in general and Sandhurst cadets in particular.

The humour of D'Ordel's book is its production in precisely the same size, type and shiny red cover with crimson-edged leaves, so well known to all military men as stamping works issued "by Authority". A comparison of Part IV. Infantry Training 1902, as issued by Lord Roberts, of Part I. of General D'Ordel's book and last but not least, of Chapter XI. of Captain DeGruyther's emendations is recommended and will be found decidedly funny. This portion of the book is scheduled by Lord Roberts as "General principles", by DeGruyther as "General considerations", and by D'Ordel as "General platitudes". Neither of the first two authorities rises above the same dull level of mediocrity of idea; each commences thus:—"Generally speaking, an engagement between two forces begins either by one side in motion attacking the other while stationary or by the collision of both sides when in movement". It remained for D'Ordel to improve both on Roberts and DeGruyther and to add instructions for "the exceptional case of troops meeting when both hostile forces are stationary". The "special instructions" for this very exceptional condition of things are given in two lines. "The best positions for the troops to adopt at the moment of meeting will be that in which they happen to be."

There is really very little that is new in DeGruyther. Clery's "Minor Tactics" expanded, with judicious plagiarisms from the well-known military generalities and imbecilities of our Infantry drill-books, would seem to cover all he deals with, except a chapter on "Orders" which is a gem. We note innumerable old, painfully old, friends or rather enemies, such as the thirteen points a sentry on outpost duty should be acquainted with in theory but never is in practice; also the fifteen maxims which his officer should always bear in mind and never does.

For five shillings Major Banning, also an instructor at Sandhurst, offers us an absolute solution of the perplexities and intricacies of regimental duties which he somewhat cynically claims to have "made easy". If this book really makes a knowledge of regimental duties easy, we ask ourselves with a shudder what must be the condition of an officer who has to tackle them unaided at first hand? We would especially recommend to all business men the admirable and lucid "System of

keeping books, accounts and returns" as practised in our land forces and "made easy" by Major Banning. In section III., dealing with "Army Forms in Use", it is most correctly said that "these are too numerous to be given here in detail". We would suggest that in another edition Major Banning might divide these into two sets: Class A. "Army forms of no use in use" and Class B. "Army forms of use not in use" to which he might add Class C. (or ought it to be Class B. Mark ii.?) "Army forms that used (or used not) to be used (or not used) of use (or of no use)." It would at least give an opening for some other Sandhurst instructor to write a book on "Army Forms made Easy".

This brings us to the fourth and last book of this series, a "Catechism of Field Training" edited also by Major Banning, which is a most praiseworthy and conscientious attempt to present in one volume the many and varied subjects in "Company Training" and without doubt will be of assistance to many officers in the conduct of the training of their men. We note however with regret that Major Banning's sentry on outpost duty has only 17 points to "understand clearly", but such apparent remissness in affording him more explicit instructions is to some extent made up by the fact that his piquet officer has 12 "maxims" as well as 10 "duties" to bear in mind and the latter's C.O. has 9 more which, with the assistance of the 10 which the officer commanding the "section of outposts" knows all about and the 13 which are the peculiar property of the "Officer commanding the outposts", ought to render the nine points on which information should be furnished to the G.O.C. of comparatively minor importance.

Among the many works of reference quoted we note "Tactics for Beginners" (DeGruyther) "Infantry Training 1902" (Roberts) but no mention is made of our admirable friend General D'Ordel! None the less, from time to time it is not difficult to recognise the spirit of that gallant officer amid the deadly dullness of detail. Besides thus generously advertising DeGruyther and Roberts, Major Banning refers us to another excellent little book "Organisation and Equipment Made Easy" by Major Banning, Instructor at Sandhurst.

It is hardly kind to Major Banning, Captain DeGruyther and last but not least, Major-General George D'Ordel, that Lord Roberts in his "Infantry Training 1902" on p. 4 immediately under his signature should add the note "No books or pamphlets in explanation or amplification of these regulations are to be used in schools of instructions, gymnasia &c."

## "SIDELIGHTS ON SEA POWER."

"Retrospect and Prospect." By Captain A. T. Mahan. London: Sampson Low. 1902. 8s. 6d. net.

WE confess to taking up this book with some apprehension. Captain Mahan has already attained so just a reputation in his own line and has done so little to mar it that we feared he might have been induced, like many another, by the blandishments of publishers or injudicious friends to enshrine in permanent form fugitive pieces which had already done their perfect work in monthly reviews. We are glad to confess that on the whole our fears have not been justified. With the first paper and the last two we might have dispensed. In the former there is nothing worthy of preservation. It certainly shows that eleven years ago the writer formed a very accurate forecast of the future foreign policy of the United States; but the articles on "Military Obedience" and "Admiral Sampson" are thin and will add nothing to the great position of Captain Mahan among Service critics. The remainder reach a far higher standard and the author would have been well advised not to balance them with essays which are mere makeweights, only too familiar in this class of publication.

There is hardly a page in the remaining part of the book which does not form instructive reading. Whether the politicians of his own country will take Captain

Mahan's excellent advice in the article on "Naval Expansion in the United States" or not is difficult to say, considering the influences by which they are swayed but we are glad to see that he points out the incongruity of flourishing the Monroe bogey in the face of Europe without a fleet in being to make it a reality. As things are now, the indiscreet and ill-weighed utterances of our own Ministers lead us to infer that Americans might naturally assume that they may at any time call on the British fleet to assist them in enforcing their Monroe policy. The longer we defer taking up a definite attitude on this most momentous question, the more difficult it becomes to deal with and the more dangerous to the world's quiet.

The remaining four articles have appeared in an English magazine and deal principally with British problems. The school, of which that publication "The National Review" appears to be an organ, might learn something from this Daniel whom they have called to judgment. Nothing can be clearer to those who look beyond the controversies of the immediate present, leaving aside the mutual revilings of "quill-cattle" and versifiers, to the certain developments of the future than that Germany and Great Britain must by the force of events have need of one another in the East. Without our assistance Germany never can establish that port in Asia Minor which will be a necessity for her Baghdad railway. The whole of Captain Mahan's study of the Persian Gulf question is a reasoned protest against English Teutophobia and a sustained argument against the insensate schemes of those who would "square up" with Russia "all round". He truly says "there is in the nature of things no real, no enduring, antagonism concerning the Persian Gulf except between Great Britain and Russia". We shall not deflect that Power by one hairsbreadth from her purposes except by firmness and determination; her treaty faith has been clearly demonstrated for the hundredth time quite recently. That is no reason for abusing Russia but a very good one for endeavouring to define our own policy and hold to it with equal firmness. Passion and policy go ill together.

With regard to the British Empire itself we believe that Captain Mahan is right when he holds that our prestige has not sunk among foreign Cabinets whatever may be the views of the man in the street as to the South African War; certainly he is correct in his diagnosis as to its effect on the constitution of the Empire. Imperial Federation is a nearer and more practical question than it was before that great effort in common. One pregnant remark he makes with regard to South Africa. British ideals of law and liberty will survive there because they are the fittest, as they have on the whole survived in the United States, in spite of the heterogeneous composition of its population. But our colonies must learn first that they are parts of a great whole for practical as well as sentimental objects and the writer's warning as to the necessity for a mobile navy, unattached in sections to any particular set of colonies, is advice that may be wisely taken by some of our Australian fellow subjects. "What Australia needs is not her petty fraction of the Imperial navy, a squadron assigned to her in perpetual presence, but an organisation of naval force which constitutes a firm grasp of the universal naval situation." We are glad to find Captain Mahan in complete agreement with the English position as to the capture of private property at sea. Commerce and finance are now such powerful influences in the world that the more they stand to lose by war the more their influences will make for peace, but they will do so less and less as their losses in war time become less apparent.

#### AN ÆSTHETIC CRITIC OF SCULPTURE.

"Italian Sculptors of the Renaissance." By L. J. Freeman. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan. 1902. 12s 6d. net.

"THE function of the æsthetic critic" says Pater "is to distinguish, to analyse, and separate from its adjuncts, the virtue by which a picture, a landscape, a fair personality in life or in a book produces a special impression of beauty or pleasure, to

indicate what the source of that impression is and under what conditions it is experienced". It is his part, also, in a measure—if only in a small measure—"to plant eyes in men", or, at least, to teach those to see better who are capable of seeing. In her "Italian Sculptors" Miss Freeman writes not as an historian and not as a scientific critic chiefly concerned with attributions, but as an æsthetic critic. She fulfils admirably on the whole the first part of the æsthetic critic's function. In language that is never commonplace, never turgid, and often beautiful, she relates what were her own experiences in the presence of the works of the sculptors of the Italian Renaissance. But, although she has a fuller knowledge and a clearer understanding of modern psychological text-books than have some critics who have essayed to explain the psychological and physiological bases of their emotions, she is not always successful when she attempts to direct and analyse them. The psychology of art, however, is yet in its infancy; and the critic who is at once a learned and acute psychologist, a discerning and judicious connoisseur, and an accurate scholar, has yet to appear.

The chief failing of Miss Freeman's book is that she is poorly equipped as regards knowledge of the history of art. It is not necessary that the æsthetic critic should have the minute knowledge demanded of an historian. But even in the æsthetic critic a certain minimum of scholarship is essential if he is adequately to perform his function. Some of the author's appreciations of Italian sculptors are not so satisfactory as they might be, simply because she has not taken pains to make herself well informed. This failing is especially noticeable in her chapter on the Pisani. She accepts without question Vasari's story of the semi-miraculous origin of the art of Niccolò Pisano; and she seems to be quite ignorant of the results of the researches of Sir Joseph Crowe, M. Emile Bertaux and M. Raymond in regard to the early history of the sculptor of the Pisan pulpit. What is more serious, from the æsthetic point of view, is that she has failed to note the manifestations of Gothic influence in Niccolò's later work—manifestations which are especially pronounced, as M. Raymond has shown, in the Siena pulpit. She accepts, too, without question Fontana's erroneous reconstruction of the pulpit of Pisa, and for her the patriotic Supino has laboured in vain.

The same disdain of mere facts characterises Miss Freeman's appreciation of Jacopo della Quercia. The Fonte Gaja, she tells us, is the earliest of Jacopo's masterpieces. "It consists", she adds, "of a three-sided parapet surrounding the pool, and affording space on its long side for niched statues of the Seven Virtues and Madonna and Child, while the two shorter ends are filled by two reliefs, the 'Creation of Adam' and the 'Expulsion from Paradise'". Here we have no fewer than three misstatements in a brief account of one great work. The Fonte Gaja was not begun until Ilaria del Carretto's beautiful monument had been completed. In reality there are four, not seven, large representations of virtues on the inner face of the long side of the fountain's parapet. And there are in the whole work eight of these niched figures of virtues. Nor in this study of the Sienese sculptor is her connoisseurship faultless. The "Expulsion from Paradise", a plaster relief above the doorway of the Piccolomini Library, is not a model for the relief of the same subject on the Fonte Gaja, but a copy of it by some later sculptor. It is much weaker in modelling than Quercia's own work. An æsthetic critic ought to have felt this as well as seen it; and, from Miss Freeman's own standpoint, it is a lamentable mistake to speak of this somewhat emasculated copy of the great master's "Expulsion" as "the most direct vision of muscular action as idea that we find in sculpture before Michelangelo". Although æsthetically and emotionally she is, as a rule, right, we cannot always share Miss Freeman's sensations. We are glad, for instance, that she experiences pleasurable feelings in the contemplation of the figure of Cellini's "Perseus". But though we ourselves have passed and repassed that statue many times in the course of several years, we have, up to the present, missed that joy; and "light-



ness of figure" and "debonair grace" are not the qualities we associate with the ill-proportioned contadino of the Loggia dei Lanzi.

A great deal more might be said against Miss Freeman's book, and yet its merits far outweigh its failings. Most of her descriptions are well felt and finely expressed. In the case of such works as Donatello's "Gattamelata", Jacopo della Quercia's monument to Ilaria del Carretto and Jacopo Sansovino's "Bacchus", she manifests the power of vividly recalling to the exile from Italy his own sensations in the presence of masterpieces. As we read her pages we are transported to all kinds of delightful places. We are in the Sacristy of S. Lorenzo, or standing before the great western doorway of S. Petronio at Bologna; or we linger again in the church of the Osservanza opposite Andrea della Robbia's "Coronation", and hill-set Siena is but a mile away, just on the other side of the valley. For this reason, in spite of its shortcomings, those who love Tuscany and Tuscan sculpture will do well to spend some hours of our dreary English winter in reading Miss Freeman's book.

#### THE TRUE ANGLICAN CEREMONIAL.

"Hierurgia Anglicana." New Edition. Part I. Revised and much enlarged by Vernon Staley. London: The De La More Press. 1902. 7s. 6d.

THIS is Volume I. in the "Library of Liturgiology and Ecclesiology for English Readers" of which Provost Staley is announced as the editor. Tractarianism is likely to have a S. Luke's summer through republications such as this and the re-issue of works of fiction like Miss Yonge's novels. It is certainly strange that fifty-five years after the compiling by members of the Camden Society of the "Hierurgia", demonstrating abundantly the type of Reformation worship which the Church of England struggled to maintain against the spirit of nonconformity within her fold, so much ignorance should still hold the field. We commend this book to members of Parliament. We should also like to see a copy in the hands of every dean, ordinary or visitor of a cathedral church. For here we have the type of a stately and rich yet restrained and English ceremonial, such as some at least of the Elizabethan cathedrals, colleges and peculiars maintained against the flood of lawless Calvinism, until the conservative reaction of the Stuart period restored order and reverence to large numbers of parish churches also. Lowchurchmen are accustomed to regard the Crown as the palladium of their cause. Yet from Elizabeth to Anne the usage of chapels royal and of the knightly orders supplies the other side with their most striking illustrations. Even the House of Hanover retained incense, copes, bowings to the altar, the Maundy and other rites, some of which survive even now in the Coronation, besides presenting magnificent adornments to churches. This book of course establishes a catena rather than a consensus. Mr. Staley warns the reader against supposing that the ideal of the 1549, 1558 and 1662 rubrics has ever been acted up to generally. What may be called the 1552 standard undoubtedly established itself as the Anglican tradition. The Ornaments rubric was not logically applied even by Laudians, for the chasuble was suffered to fall into disuse. But "Hierurgia Anglicana" will enlighten many people as to the practices once held to be lawful by the highest authorities in Church and State. It may also turn the affections of some Highchurchmen from fussy and unintelligible posturing to the severely sumptuous worship of an age which had not lost the tradition of greatness and dignity. And further it may disgust the furnishers of churches with the showy and cheap wares of the ecclesiastical shop by reminding them how noble and beautiful the "ornaments of the church and of the minister" might really be. In 1661 even a surplice cost £4, in money of that day. But then it would last two lifetimes. Some of the sections might be much enlarged, e.g. those on observance of Lent and on Penance—Pepys gives some instances of both. To the churches where the houseling-cloth is retained should be added Ilton in

Somerset and, we believe, Fyfield in Berks. Milton again might be quoted as to the "palls and mitres, gold and gewgaws fetcht from Aaron's old wardrobe or the Flamens' vestry".

#### NOVELS.

"A Castle in Spain." By Bernard Capes. London: Smith, Elder. 1903. 6s.

Mr. Bernard Capes has so much to say that at times we could wish him the gift of a little more directness. He has been unwise enough to prefix to a very remarkable romance a preface which will mystify the common reader, mystify him to repulsion not to attraction. This will be so much loss for the common reader who, goodness knows, should not be gratuitously discouraged if his roving eye lights upon a book that has in it much of the essence of romance if too much of what most of us agree to call style. It is perhaps a mistake, in the first place, to let the story be told in the first person by a Frenchman born on the eve of the Revolution, for every page reminds the reader that the man who speaks to him has been caught up in some eddy of the romantic movement, and, we make bold to whisper, has read his Stevenson. Then this preface is for dismissing great and stirring events in favour of domestic ease; it is as though its writer adopted for his own the motto "Felix qui Latuit". Yet we feel that it is the memory of the stormy vigorous adventures of the book that endears his ease to the hero. Briefly, the romance is one of the revolutionary period, of the plots and counterplots of the émigrés, of a perilous mission to recover the vanished Dauphin, Louis XVII., from his Spanish retreat. For a moment we are in the very turmoil of the Peninsular Wars. As for the characters, the gallant and exquisite intrigante, who sets her favourite son—whom she may not acknowledge—on a desperate and fruitless task, who is made of stuff too fiery to be commonly just to a fool or a poltroon, stands out an admirable creation. Yet somehow the story is in danger of being lost in a verbal tangle, the canvas is too crowded. The details are wonderfully executed, but we feel that here is not a prose epic, but a very clever exercise by an able writer on a romantic period of history.

"Overdue." By W. Clark Russell. London: Chatto and Windus. 1903. 6s.

The sea has this to commend it as a subject, that if its sameness is perennial, so is its freshness. Dull as the reality of a voyage is, there needs but little of incident, but little of enthusiasm to make the record of it entertaining. For sea life in a book is but one hour of the twenty-four, and the other twenty-three are what make sea life often seem so interminable. Hence the ocean novelist is under a less disadvantage than he looks to be; his very choice of subject curtails the expectation; his incident is limited as the supply of his larder, and we accept a certain inevitable monotony in the same spirit as his pork chops. Mr. Clark Russell has not written sea fiction for twenty years without discovering its utilities. He works in his little incidents, just as they might occur; quite indifferent to their inefficacy and irrelevance. One might extract whole chapters, one after the other, and never know that they were gone. Not that they are dull; far from it; for the author usually tells us most when the theme has least to do with his story, and his information, with the flush on it of a thing seen, is not to be found in books of reference. On the other hand his work might be much improved could he refrain from exploiting through his characters so many of his hobbies, and if he could write dialogue as good with the aspirate as without it. With all respect to a master mariner, the "infinite variety of face-texture possibly interpretable by the microscope" seems rather over-canvassed as a piece of love-making, though his wife is always able to "crack on" a bit more.

"The Grey Wig." By Israel Zangwill. London: Heinemann. 1903. 6s.

Vitality—amazing vitality—is apparent in every one of the eight stories which make up this volume which contains some of the author's newest and oldest work.

Mr. Zangwill is at his best in short stories. He applies the curb to his riotous imagination and exhibits a self-restraint, a concentration of thought and expression which are of the essence of such writing. He aims at self-effacement and the impersonality with which these stories are told gives them a peculiar quality of literary value. Whatever may be argued as to the value of "personality" or "impersonality" in literature, there can be no doubt that the faculty of detachment as revealed, for instance, in the short pieces and "mosaics" of Prosper Mérimée, has intense artistic significance in the short story. It is rare enough in writers in English. Mr. Zangwill possesses the faculty. He pursues his theme relentlessly whithersoever it leads. He does not shrink from cruelty, pain or horror, nor will he allow, for one instant, the reader to detect what he thinks of it all. "We have embarked upon an adventure", he says to the reader in effect, "and we must see it through no matter at what cost". Mr. Zangwill is ready to sacrifice himself—his own preferences, likes and dislikes—to the exigencies of his art, and herein lies the power of the stories in this volume.

"Dead Certainties." By Nathaniel Gubbins. London: John Long. 1902. 3s. 6d.

If this book of short stories cannot be said to contribute much to literature, it will, without doubt, go a long way towards the amusement of the public. Written in the author's well-known vein of broad humour, there is hardly a page in it that can be called dull, and there are many pages very lively.

#### NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"Tudor Tracts, 1532-1588." By A. F. Pollard. London: Constable. 1903. 4s. net.

Mr. A. F. Pollard has arranged and supplied the introduction to this interesting collection. Everybody who has had even a taste of the delight as well as of the pain of original research, either as antiquary or historian, will probably agree with what Mr. Pollard here says of the attraction felt in listening to the "original voices" rather than the mere echoes. Contemporary writings, says Mr. Pollard, are a gloss of truth, a mirror of the age in which they are written. "If we seek to know how men thought, and felt, and talked in the days of bluff King Hal, or of Good Queen Bess, it is a sorry expedient to take down from the shelf the volumes of this or that historian, however learned and accurate, brilliant or imaginative he may be. The golden rule is to ascend to the fountain head, to imbibe historical truth at its source before it has lost its original purity in the tedious passage across the dusty arena of religious and secular controversy." Acting, we take it, on this golden rule, the man who wants to drink truth at its fountain head will abstain rigidly from any works on history which Mr. A. F. Pollard and others have written, and instead go to the sources. No doubt he has considered this point before making the above admission in the opening part of his book. "Bluff King Hal" and "Good Queen Bess" we seem to have heard before. But let this pass. Mr. Pollard has made a very good selection from the original sources in both prose and verse, though we could have wished for a few more papers relating to the Armada. We see nothing here nearly so illuminating, for instance, as that letter which the old sea dog, as Froude called him, wrote to Elizabeth, offering to pound the enemy's fleet to pieces before it could take to the sea. The greatest speech perhaps which an English Sovereign made at a crisis, Elizabeth's at Tilbury, resulted in much doggerel, to judge by the ballads here given. "Music-hall patriotism" is after all no great novelty.

"Stuart Tracts, 1603-1693." By C. H. Firth. London: Constable. 1903. 4s.

Mr. Firth's selections do not relate to the Civil War so much as might be expected. Sir Robert Carey's account of the last week of Elizabeth's life is valuable as the report of an eyewitness, but Mr. Firth shows us that Sir Robert was influenced by the desire to construe facts and words of the Queen in a manner favourable to the claim of James. Sir John Ogle's account of the battle of Nieuport in 1600 is also a notable feature of this volume. English historians have found little space to give to this battle, but many Englishmen fell there. Though the fact is not stated by Sir John Ogle in this account, Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, afterwards Charles I.'s commander-in-chief, took a gallant part at Nieuport. It was an evil day for the Stuart cause when Charles I. allowed Rupert to be exempt from Lindsey's orders, which resulted in the reckless pursuit by the Royalists of the parliamentary horse at Edgehill.

"Principles of Economics." By Dr. N. G. Pierson. Vol. I. London: Macmillan. 1903. 10s. net.

This is one of the best text-books on economics and it has been rendered available to English students by translation from the Dutch by Mr. A. A. Wotzel. Its author was formerly Premier in Holland, and the theories of economics which used to be worked to death independently of the facts of actual society, are kept in constant check by his reference on all points to his actual experience as a statesman and man of affairs. He gives good reason for departing from the usual course of arrangement by beginning with a study of the theory of exchange, and he deals also in the present volume with banking and the money market. The second volume will be concerned with production and systems of national finance. In the first volume we should like to call attention to a piece of very hard but interesting reading to those to whom rating questions appeal. Our system and foreign systems are so dissimilar that their treatment by a foreigner offers points of valuable comparison. The value of the treatise consists in its fuller and critical statement of old theories in the light of all that has been said by economical writers of the present generation.

"Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy." By Joseph Lee. New York and London: Macmillan. 1902. 4s. 6d.

"The Battle with the Slum." By Jacob A. Riis. New York and London: Macmillan. 1902. 8s. 6d. net.

"Housing by Voluntary Enterprise." By James Parsons. London: King. 1903.

The first two of the above books may both be described as accounts of social experiments that have been made in America to deal with the demolition of slum property and the people who live in it. Mr. Riis' book is a narrative of the fight with Tammany Hall over the clearance of slums in New York and the creation of a healthier municipal spirit. It throws a great deal of light on New York life and we have pictures of slums which rival, if not more, the worst of our possessions in that line. Mr. Lee describes many interesting agencies that have been successful in the training of the neglected youthful population of great cities. It is of considerable educational value. Mr. Parsons' book is an examination of the action of municipal authorities in London under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. One could hardly write on the subject without contributing facts worth consideration: but his main point is that voluntary enterprise is sufficient to deal with housing. The book is written from an extremely narrow point of view and his conclusions cannot be considered valuable.

"Froissart's Modern Chronicles 1902." Told and pictured by F. Carruthers Gould. London: Unwin. 1903. 3s. 6d.

It is astonishing how Mr. Gould can continue to caricature and make fun of the half-dozen or so politicians in whom the public is interested—we sometimes doubt whether they do number half a dozen—and yet never be tedious or offensive. We remember to have heard the complaint that it is not fair always to picture Lord Salisbury with an expression of imbecility, but it was made by an almost preternaturally solemn person. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is in this volume as ever Mr. Gould's great success. Here we have him talking with Sir Richard Seddon; in Africa; in Egypt where he figures, inevitably we suppose, as the Sphinx. He figured as the Sphinx years ago, in his pre-imperial days, whilst travelling in Egypt, and we recollect this pert contrast between him and Napoleon—"Nap. would rule the world: Joe Brum." Mr. Balfour is of course playing golf in "Froissart's Modern Chronicles". As a detail one might object that the tee from which he is driving is almost in the nature of a bunker.

"Thirty Years in Australia." By Ada Cambridge. London: Methuen. 1903. 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Cambridge has followed the example of Mrs. Campbell Praed in setting down her reminiscences of Australia as it was more than a generation ago. The two books, for those who are attracted by this sort of thing, should be read together. Mrs. Cambridge's record is that of a clergyman's wife in or near the bush. It is very pleasantly written of course and contains many passages that are in the nature of side-lights on Australian life and character. The incident of Lord Rosebery on his visit to Australia being kept waiting for a game of tennis and so losing his form, while an interloping crowd of tourists appropriated the tennis court is an amusing instance of Antipodean unconventionality. It reminds us of another occasion when Lord Rosebery was found unfortunately not to be down on the list of "guns" drawn up for a certain day at a great "shoot" at a great country house. The most striking page in the book perhaps is that which describes the sensations of the bush settler when rain falls after a long period of drought and bush fires.

#### TWO JEWISH WORKS.

"The Jewish Encyclopedia." Vol. II. Apocrypha—Benash. London: Funk and Wagnalls. 1902. 87.

The claim of the Encyclopedia to be a standard authority on all that concerns the Jewish nation and religion is fairly established by the second volume. The merits of the under-



taking have already been pointed out in the pages of this Review. The Biblical and geographical articles do not reach the high standard of scholarship to be found in the new Bible Dictionary or the Encyclopedia Biblica: the strong points lie rather in the treatment of Talmudic and Rabbinic subjects and the customs of the synagogue. The most interesting feature of this volume is the remarkably full set of biographical articles, which range over a wide area, from Thomas Aquinas to Barney Barnato, and contain much curious information as well as references to sources where more may be discovered. We can hardly expect a Jewish writer to appreciate the peculiar greatness of S. Athanasius, but in the article which deals with him we notice once again the truly admirable moderation and fairness of tone which characterise the entire work. One of the most frequent contributors to this volume is Dr. Louis Ginzberg of New York, whose Jewish learning is distinguished by its range and depth; the initials of Dr. Morris Jastrow also occur frequently and carry weight. In the article on the Aramaic language among the Jews we find no reference to the Egyptian Aramaic, a dialect with marked peculiarities of its own, which was certainly spoken by Jews even as early as the fifth century B.C.; many of the proper names on the Aramaic papyri are Israelite. There were Jews also among the Aramaic-speaking inhabitants of North Arabia and Palmyra. A similar deficiency of treatment is noticeable in the articles on Aretas and Baal-worship; the evidence of the inscriptions, especially important in the latter case, is almost entirely ignored. It is certainly a mistake to assign the well-known silver shekels to Simon Maccabæus without further remark; opinion is now nearly unanimous in dating them from the time of the First Revolt A.D. 65-70. On page 71 Dr. G. Dalman is mentioned among Jewish scholars; he is certainly one of the greatest living authorities on the language of the Talmuds and Targums, but he is not a Jew by religion, nor, we believe, by

(Continued on page 334.)

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race. We have noticed several misprints, e.g. "meditation" for "mediation" page 289: on page 507 Hadrian's name is incorrect. The illustrations are of a popular character, and on the whole rather poor.

"The Book of Jubilees." Translated by R. H. Charles. London: Black. 1902. 15s. net.

The literature to which Dr. Charles has devoted himself is a strange one, and it has had a strange history. The Jews, after the close of their canon, produced a whole library of books which professed to be written by Scriptural characters and to be actually inspired in the same way as were the recognised Scriptures. In some cases, no doubt, this was no more than a transparent artifice; in others the claim would seem to have been intended to be taken seriously. Of the latter class is the "Book of Jubilees". It is a paraphrase of Genesis and Exodus up to the delivery of the Law to Moses, padded out with information as to motives where the original only narrates actions, and as to the names of all the patriarchs' wives, before and after the Flood. It is a poor piece of work, composed with the aim of making out that the Law was not given, but only repeated on Sinai; that, in fact, it is as old as the world, or rather is eternal, having been kept in heaven by the angels before the world existed. The book is an outcome of Jewish national pride at its highest point, written, as Dr. Charles shows, under the triumphant reign of the Maccabees. But like the rest of its kind it was in course of time rejected by the people whom it was composed to glorify, and then the strange part of its history begins. It was, while still a part of Jewish literature, translated into Greek, and in that form fell into Christian hands. Its new readers took it, and the rest of its kind, for authentic history, and were much disposed, those being uncritical days, to regard it as inspired. They translated it from the Greek into all the tongues of ancient Christendom, and the more remote the region the more the book was valued. It has only survived in full in Ethiopic, as others of its kind have done in Old Slavonic, and one, that from which S. Paul drew the names of Jannes and Jambres, in an Anglo-Saxon fragment. But this volume served another turn. It derives its name from the Jubilee periods into which the writer divided the history from Creation downwards. This chronology was adopted by the Byzantine annalists, who devoted much misspent ingenuity to fitting in these imaginary dates. Thus the book has a technical as well as an historical importance; and it may serve to give the curious as much insight as they will desire into the class to which it belongs. But students who are concerned with some of the obscurest points of Jewish and Christian history will thank Dr. Charles for light which he has cast, in the fulness of his knowledge, upon their pursuit.

#### ITALIAN LITERATURE.

*La Stella Polare nel Mare Artico* 1899-1900. By H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi. Milan: Hoepli. 1903. Lire 12.50 in brochure, lire 15.00 bound.

Just as we were going to press with our last conspectus of Italian literature we received from Signor Ulrico Hoepli a copy of the Duke of the Abruzzi's account of his plucky and adventurous polar expedition. An English translation from the pen of Mr. William Le Queux is shortly to be published in England, and we reserve our notice of the work until this appears. Meantime we note that the illustrations are abundant and altogether excellent, and we hope that they are all to be reproduced in the English edition.

*Segni dei Tempi.* By Gaetano Negri. Milan: Hoepli. 1902. Lire 4.50. Third edition with portrait.

The third edition of Gaetano Negri's "Signs of the Times" is an occasion for sadness. It is prefaced by a most touching obituary tribute by the publisher, for Negri lost his life in a mountaineering expedition at the beginning of last year. He was the most genial of Agnostics; there was nothing really combative about him; his defects as a thinker (as a writer he had none) are almost hidden by great good nature. He has strong sympathies with negation, but his innate good instincts saved him from being unjust to the creators of institutions. Therefore while we could not like his "Julian the Apostate", we regret that he has not lived to finish the life of S. Ambrose upon which he was engaged. The volume before us is delightful reading, not only because of its charming cultivated style and great learning, but because of its ever sunny geniality. He tells us in his preface that he is nothing if not critical, and so he is, critical enough; but nature in him has no resentments; all is mixed so kindly within him; he has no rash or foolish humour. Of Gaetano Negri it may be said that he remained the man he was born, and never became the kind of man that his professed principles should have made him. He was a soft-hearted Christian in the disguise of a convinced Agnostic. The book under review deals with a great variety

of subjects. Negri shows himself to be thoroughly at home in English literature, and gives a capital epitome of a once famous book, "Robert Elsmere". There is a noteworthy chapter on the spiritualistic problem.

*Carlo Dickens.* By Emilia Errera. With a Preface by Angiolo Orvieto. Bologna: Zanichelli. 1903. Lire 4.00.

A melancholy interest attaches to this work. It is the author's first and last book. The preface tells us that she was a schoolmistress, that she lived for thirty-five years, that she died on 12 December, 1901, that she lies buried in the Jewish cemetery of Milan where her grave is marked by two inscriptions, one the pious handiwork of her brothers, the other a loving tribute from her pupils. Emilia Errera led a busy life and wrote little, but that little is well written and makes us regret that she did not live to write more. Over two hundred pages of this volume of four hundred are devoted to the study which gives its name to the book. It is a gratefully sympathetic and intelligent appreciation of Dickens as coming from an Italian, for there is no counterpart in Italy to much Dickensian life. The style is pleasant and easy; the criticism shrewd and penetrating; while the whole study is inspired with a refreshingly thoroughgoing enthusiasm for its subject. If the appreciation contains nothing new for English readers, it should do much to interpret Dickens to Italians, and to re-awaken their interest in our great novelist which, of late, has grown over-languid. The remainder of the volume is taken up with four critical and historical essays, and with two thoughtful and suggestive papers on modern education. But we could almost have wished that the lengthy study of Dickens had been published in separate form.

*Machiavelli.* By Vittorio Turri. Florence: Barbèra. 1902. Lire 2.00.

This is the latest addition to the "Pantheon" series of lives of illustrious men, several of which have been noticed from time to time. It is a clear, concise and well-arranged biography, and the chapters on Machiavelli's writings contain good summaries and clear expositions. The volume concludes with a bibliography of Machiavelli's works and of works on Machiavelli, but the book itself is wanting in an index.

*Casta Diva* (and other stories). By Gerolamo Rovetta. Milan: Baldini. 1902. Lire 3.50.

Signor Rovetta has a very pretty talent, but he persistently refuses to do himself justice. He seems to be unable to conceive life without intrigue, and the sordid intrigue of the present day makes but dull reading. There is a capital dog in the first story and a capital old servant, which clearly show how entertaining Signor Rovetta might be if he would draw upon the wholesome side of life for his subjects.

*I Medici: Quali furono—Quali sono—Quali saranno.* By Lelio Montel. Turin: Roux. 1902. Lire 3.00.

We took up this book with a certain pleasurable feeling of excitement, expecting a thoroughly original treatise on one of the greatest of ruling families—quali furono: what they were at their zenith; quali sono: what they have become in the family of the Hapsburg-Lorraines who impaled their arms and succeeded them in the Grand Duchy; quali saranno: what they will be in a regenerated Grand Duchy of Tuscany forming part of a regenerated and federated Italy. We were mistaken, however: the book is instead about Doctors—what they were, what they are, and what they are to become, and may be described as a study of healers and the art of healing from the twentieth century B.C. to 1950 A.D. But though mistaken we were in no way disappointed, for the book is a singularly brilliant and interesting performance, and this treatise on Medici is quite as good reading as a history of the Medici. The author is full of vivacity and versatility; he never bores; his method of representation changes continually. At times he narrates in his own words; at times he adopts dialogue or the dramatic form or an imaginary letter. And the shifting kaleidoscope never confuses. He takes us in company with Galen to the deathbed of the Emperor Commodus; a letter from an old soldier of Belisarius, turned Benedictine, gives us a vivid picture of the great hospital attached to the Monastery of Monte Cassino; we assist at the Mohammedan fêtes at Cordova in 950 when the great Moorish library of 400,000 volumes (of which 166,000 were medical) was inaugurated; with the epileptic Peter the Great we pay a morning call on Boerhaave in his study at Leyden; and with Giovanni Rasori we witness all the horrors of the siege of Genoa in 1800. Signor (or is he Dottor?) Montel ranges widely over the past and always holds our interest. In the present he gives vivid sketches of the various types of modern doctors, with a fine unsparing sarcasm for the fashionable humbug in high places, and a manly and touching encomium on the humble "medico condotto", or parish doctor who has a hard time of it in the wilds of Italy. We would gladly dwell longer on this brilliant book, but can only now add that it concludes with a sketch of what may be looked for in medicine in the next fifty years.



*Le Vie della Fede: Contributi Apologetici.* By Giovanni Semeria. Rome: Pustet. 1903. Lire 3.00.

Since we reviewed a book of his now nearly three years ago, Padre Semeria has added considerably to his fame as a Catholic and Christian Apologist. His books are good to read for he is a master of right treatment, and to wide learning and a brilliant intellect he adds all the charm of ecclesiastical courtesy and a ringing enthusiasm for his cause. The chapters of the book with two exceptions have been delivered as conferences and that is unfortunate: explain it how we may, spoken Italian does not read. It is weighed down by ornate and rhetorical embellishments, and were it not for the choice of subject and above all the skill in treatment the book would be heavy in the reading.

*Il Libro degli Artisti: Antologia.* Edited by Enrico Panzacchi. Milano: Cogliati. 1902. Lire 4.00.

Signor Panzacchi has hit upon an original idea in this book. He has arranged in the order of centuries beginning with the thirteenth an anthology from writings on art and the writings of artists and art patrons. It makes fascinating reading, and gives a general idea of the history of Italian art from a fresh point of view. The letters of such artists as have not also the reputation of men of letters are perhaps the most interesting feature as throwing light on their general culture. Signor Panzacchi has written an introduction to each century and added to the value of his volume by biographical and philological notes.

For This Week's Books see page 336.

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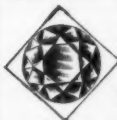
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The Chairman said the properties which by the agreements with the New Austral Company, Limited, of Paris, will be acquired by French companies in which the Consolidated Goldfields of the Ivory Coast has an important interest, are believed to have very favourable prospects, and some of them have been reported upon by Dr. Donald Cameron, a mining engineer of considerable experience gained in the United States, Canada, South Africa, and the Gold Coast Colony.

"The New Austral properties are situated in the districts of the Baoulé of the Sanwi, of the Indénie, of the Attie and of the Biano, all of which belong to the Ivory Coast Colony. The largest interest to be acquired is in the Baoulé district, which is considered to be one of the richest parts of the Ivory Coast Colony, and where already two companies, each with a nominal capital of £500,000, are to operate on two concessions, having respectively 30,000 and 10,000 hectares. The concessions in the Baoulé district, in which this Company will become interested, have, roughly, an area of 100,000 hectares, and are contiguous to the concessions acquired by the two companies referred to. In the Sanwi district, which is in close proximity to the sea and the lagoons, we should become interested in several mining rights known as *Pe mis de Kheherhe*, and on one of these, known as *Afienou*, Mr. Cameron and some prospectors worked during the dry seasons of 1901 and 1902. This last concession has the reputation of being among the richest in West Africa. The following is an extract from Mr. Cameron's report regarding this property:—"

"Judging from the ground opened up at Amangara, judging from the old native gold workings, and from the exposed bed-rock in a few dry watercourses, as near as I can judge the following formations occur: Clay schists, slates and porphyritic trap or eruptive rock, more or less decomposed on the surface, with occasional deposits of conglomerate composed of irregular quartz pebbles and finely brachioid quartz cemented by a matrix of oxidised ferruginous sand. . . . Innumerable quartz veins occur all over this area, white and blue in colour, but as a rule the white quartz is not mineralised, and I have not been able to get more than traces of gold from it in the pan; the blue quartz is nearly all mineralised, containing more or less iron pyrites and free gold. Some of those blue quartz reefs are exceedingly rich, that at Amangara being particularly so, where it was possible to expose it. The Amangara reef does not outcrop on the surface, although a small quantity of float quartz from it is found on the surface soil. The reef was found, like most reefs on the Côte d'Ivoire, by the local natives while prospecting for alluvial gold. I am submitting to you 40 or 50 lbs. of samples from this reef, both of the reef over all, and of the leader separately. It is impossible for me to state their exact value per ton, but I am convinced that you will find that the assays will go very high."

These 40 or 50 lbs. of samples sent by Mr. Cameron have been given for assay by the New Austral Company to one of the best Paris firms, and different assays made have given the following results:—Sample No. 2, gold, 366 grms., equal to 15 ozs. 13 dwts.; silver, 1 oz. 17 dwts. Sample No. 1, gold, 22 grms., equal to 16 ozs. 10 dwts.; silver, 13 oz. 18 dwts. Sample No. 20, gold, 480 grms., equal to 15 oz. 10 dwts.; silver, 12 oz. 7 dwts. Sample No. 4, gold, 176 grms., equal to 5 ozs. 15 dwts.; silver, 12 dwts. Four more assays being made on the poorest part of the reef have given on the average about 14 dwts. of gold to the ton. We believe that the Afienou concession is a very valuable one indeed, and it is proposed to send there at once the two prospectors who were working with Mr. Cameron. Referring to the Biano concessions, they were taken up by Mr. Cameron on information given to him that banket formation had been found in that vicinity. These concessions will, therefore, have the special attention of our engineer, Mr. Trunel, and also of Monsieur Moreau, our consulting engineer, who is proceeding to the Ivory Coast, and to whom I shall again refer later on. The other concessions selected by Mr. Cameron are in districts reported to have been extensively mined by the natives. On another of the New Austral Company's concessions, situated close to the Trambo lagoon, coal has been reported to exist, and it is stated that the formation of that part of the country is carboniferous. Of course, this reported discovery would have to be investigated with all possible despatch, as there is no doubt that the discovery of coal in that part of the world would be of great value. Mr. Cameron, in his report, seems to have no doubt as to existence of lignite in the Lower Sanwi. Since the inception of the Company we have sent to the Ivory Coast twelve prospectors of repute and of experience, under the supervision of the chief engineer, Mr. Trunel, well known in Paris, and formerly in the employ of the New Austral Company, and also of the Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or. We have not been able to hear as yet the result of the work done in the Bondoukou district, which is said to be exceedingly rich. From the Indénie district we have very encouraging news. One of your concessions, called Catasso, has been reported upon favourably by one of our chief prospectors, Mr. Woodlyatt. News as to discoveries made by Mr. Woodlyatt was awaited by the next mail.

There is no doubt that gold exists practically everywhere on the Ivory Coast, and needless to say, if we have amongst our concessions only four or five good gold mines, the Company has a bright future before it. By the addition of the properties belonging to the New Austral Company it is obvious that, in a new country such as the Ivory Coast, the possibilities of success are greatly augmented, especially as these concessions were selected by an expedition which arrived amongst the very first in the Ivory Coast in the early part of 1901.

I have decided to send before the end of the season, a French mining expert of repute, Monsieur Georges Moreau (ancien élève de l'Ecole Polytechnique et de l'Ecole des Mines de Paris), who has had practical mining experience in the United States, Mexico, Russia, Gold Coast Colony, &c., to report independently on the Ivory Coast in general and on the Company's property in particular. M. Moreau will pay special attention to the Sanwi and Indénie districts and, if time permit, to the Afienou and Catasso concessions referred to above. It has been said that the climate is a very bad one and that the conditions of working are extremely disadvantageous on account of the tropical forests, which cover a great part of the colony. Want of railway facilities and want of transport are also said to be a great drawback. As far as the first point is concerned, we have had twelve prospectors in the bush for over three months, and their health up till now has been very good. This may be due to the special care that has been taken in engaging men with good references and also, to some extent, it may be due to the comfort given to our employees abroad. As far as the second point—want of railway—is concerned, we may simply refer the shareholders to the work which is being done in the neighbouring colony of the Gold Coast, where also dense forests exist, but where railways have already overcome these difficulties. In the Ivory Coast there exists no railway as yet, but it is not generally known that the French Government is well alive to the necessity of completing railways, roads, and such means of communication all through the colony. It may be of interest to you if I tell you in few words what appears to be the plan of the French Government. As far as the mining titles are concerned, they are all granted direct by the Government—no native titles. The authorities in charge, from the Governor downwards, are doing their best to foster the mining interests throughout their colony, and the money paid to the Government as taxes by mining people is at once spent in improving the general conditions of the colony and in the interests of the mining industry. Actually the only place at which materials and goods can be discharged is at Grand Bassam, where a wharf already exists, and at Assime, but the capital of the colony is at Bingerville, and the French Government has decided on a large plan of public works to be carried out forthwith. A large port will be built at Abidjan, a little town close to Bingerville. This will necessitate the cutting of a channel through a narrow strip of low-lying land, mostly sand which separates the sea from the long series of lagoons which are running inland and parallel to the sea. The biggest ships will then be able to enter into the harbour at Abidjan. That port will be made the head of the railway line, which will probably go from there direct to the Baoulé district through the Attie. The starting of the Ivory Coast





# HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 14th February, 1903.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance-Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1902.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,437,740.88, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$4,221,525.37.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which fund will then stand at \$5,500,000.

After making this Transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$3,456,525.37, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$533,333.33, and a Bonus of Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$177,777.78.]

The difference in Exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 1s. 7d., the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,309,941.53.

The Balance \$1,435,472.73 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

#### DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. J. RAYMOND has been elected Chairman for the year 1903 and Mr. H. E. TOMKINS Deputy-Chairman.

Mr. A. HAUFF and Mr. H. W. SLADE having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. MICHELAU and Mr. G. BALLOCH have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

Mr. N. A. SIEBS, Mr. H. E. TOMKINS and Mr. H. SCHUBART retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Honourable C. S. SHARP and Mr. W. HUTTON POTTS; the latter has been acting in the place of Mr. F. HENDERSON, who has left the Colony. Mr. F. HENDERSON has now resigned, and the Honourable C. S. SHARP and Mr. W. HUTTON POTTS offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHEWAN,  
Chairman.

HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1903.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1902.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Paid-up Capital..	\$10,000,000.00	Cash ..	\$35,253,639.09
Reserve Funds:—		Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against Note Circulation in excess of \$10,000,000..	8,600,000.00
Sterling Reserve (£1,000,000) ..	\$10,000,000.00	Bullion in Hand and in Transit ..	8,148,643.02
Silver Reserve ..	4,750,000.00	Indian Government Rupee Paper ..	2,074,794.12
Marine Insurance Account ..	14,750,000.00	Consols, Colonial and Other Securities ..	9,529,095.42
Notes in Circulation:—	250,000.00	Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz:—	
Authorized Issue against Securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies ..	\$10,000,000.00	£250,000 .. 2½ Per Cent. Consols,	
Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government ..	6,574,521.00	Lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve,	
Current Accounts:—		£267,500 2½ Per Cent. Consols, at 90 £225,000	\$1,900,000.00
Silver ..	\$86,727,322.20	£255,000 2½ Per Cent. National War Loan at 90 £470,250	4,702,500.00
Gold ..	33,050,584.04	£357,000 .. .. Other Sterling Securities standing in the books at £339,750 .. ..	3,397,500.00
Fixed Deposits:—			
Silver ..	\$45,111,849.42	Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits ..	10,000,000.00
Gold ..	34,802,591.03	Bills Receivable ..	98,812,207.04
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments) ..	100,914,409.45	Bank Premises ..	107,638,128.60
Profit and Loss Account ..	14,397,269.13		829,123.00
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, £5,222,390 13s. 1d., of which up to this date £3,658,000 have run off.	4,221,525.37		
	<u>\$280,885,631.19</u>		<u>\$280,885,631.19</u>

### GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1902.

Dr.			Cr.
To Amounts Written Off:—		By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1902 ..	\$1,437,740.88
Remuneration to Directors ..	\$15,000.00	Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1902, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due ..	2,783,784.49
Dividend Account:—			
£1 10s. per Share on 80,000 Shares=£120,000 at 4s. 6d. ..	\$533,333.33		
Bonus of 10s. per Share on 80,000 Shares=£40,000 at 4s. 6d. ..	177,777.78		
Dividend Adjustment Account:—			
Difference in Exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 1s. 7d., the current rate of the day ..	1,309,941.53		
Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund ..	750,000.00		
Balance carried forward to next half-year ..	1,435,472.73		
	<u>\$4,221,525.37</u>		<u>\$4,221,525.37</u>

### STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To Balance ..	\$10,000,000.00	By Balance 30th June, 1902 ..	\$10,000,000.00
	<u>\$10,000,000.00</u>	(Invested in Sterling Securities.) ..	
			<u>\$10,000,000.00</u>

### SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To Balance ..	\$5,500,000.00	By Balance 30th June, 1902 ..	\$4,750,000.00
	<u>\$5,500,000.00</u>	Transfer from Profit and Loss Account ..	750,000.00
			<u>\$5,500,000.00</u>

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

J. C. PETER, *Chief Accountant.*

R. SHEWAN,  
A. J. RAYMOND, } *Directors.*  
N. A. SIEBS,

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

C. S. SHARP,  
W. HUTTON POTTS, } *Auditors.*

HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1903.



The NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED, is issuing a Prospectus, dated 12th March, 1903, which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and which states amongst other things that—

The List will Open on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1903, and Close on or before 4 p.m., Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, for Town and Country.

## THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1890.)

**CAPITAL - - - - £120,000,**

Divided into 120,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 40,000 Shares will be appropriated for working Capital, and other purposes of the Company, as within mentioned.

100,000 SHARES are now offered for SUBSCRIPTION at par, of which 60,000 have been underwritten and 12,000 have been taken firm by the directors and their friends.

### PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1s. per share on application.
- 4s. per share on allotment.
- 5s. per share on the 30th April, 1903.
- 5s. per share on the 30th July, 1903.
- 5s. per share on the 30th October, 1903.

Any allottee may pay up in full on allotment, or on any of the above dates, and will be allowed discount on the amount paid in advance at 4 per cent. per annum.

### DIRECTORS.

SIR WILLIAM CECIL HENRY DOMVILLE, BART., C.B. (Director, John I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited), The Chantry, Ipswich.  
EDWARD MEKEWETHER BOVILL (Director, Peel River Land and Mineral Company, Limited), Norcott Court, Berkhampstead, Herts.  
MANSELD HENRY MILLS, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, Civil and Mining Engineer.  
NORRIE SELLAR (Director, Alex. L. Secretan and Company, Limited), 62 Gresham House, London, E.C.  
GEORGE JAMES SNELUS, F.R.S., M.I.M.E., A.R.S.M. (Director, Bestwood Coal and Iron Company, Limited), Ennerdale Hall, Cumberland.

### BANKERS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, 144 Leadenhall Street, E.C.  
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.  
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

### SOLICITORS.

LINKLATER, ADDISON, BROWN AND JONES, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C. (for the Company); ERNEST SALAMAN, FORT AND COMPANY, 12 Union Court, E.C. (for the Vendor Syndicate).

### SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ALEX. L. SECRETAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED, 62 Gresham House, London, E.C.

### BROKERS.

BRUNTON BOURKE AND COMPANY, 2 Threadneedle Street, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.; H. GILMOUR AND SHAW, 15 St. Andrew's Square, and Stock Exchange, Edinburgh; WEIR AND ROBERTSON, 7 Royal Bank Place, and Stock Exchange, Glasgow.

### AUDITORS.

HERMAN LESCHER, STEPHENS AND COMPANY, 6 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

### SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.).

F. J. ASBURY, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S., 8 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

This Company is formed to acquire the coal mining lease on the Natal Government Railway, about midway between Johannesburg and Durban, of the farm "Balleengeich," situated in the division of Newcastle, Klip River county, in the Colony of Natal, South Africa, consisting of about 4,000 acres, in one block, held for a term of 50 years, from the 1st May, 1895, at the rent of £400 per annum, and subject to, and with the benefit of, the conditions therein contained, including an option, extending over the period of the lease, to purchase the freehold; there is a royalty to the Natal Government under the Mines Act of 14 per cent. on the value of marketable coal raised, but there are no royalties whatever payable under the lease.

**SURVEYS AND BORINGS.**—The coal seams have been proved by the sinking of a trial pit by the Natal Government, and fully reported on in a Blue Book issued by the Department of Mines in 1891. Subsequently, they were surveyed and further proved by trial borings by Professor K. A. S. Redmayne, M.I.M.E., M.A.I.M.E., F.G.S., late certificated manager of the Seaton Delaval Colliery, Northumberland, a copy of whose report, dated January 6th, 1892, to the then owners of the property (whose manager he was) is annexed.

**COAL DEPOSITS.**—The trial borings, as shown on the map accompanying the prospectus (which has been certified by Mr. Redmayne as correct) have proved the deposits to be very extensive. Mr. Redmayne has also stated that the coal can be mined at moderate cost, and in a letter, dated 24th November, 1894, he says that the farm is "one of, if not the finest coal property in Natal, and possibly in South Africa." Further, in a letter dated October 23rd, 1897, he stated:—"I am a thorough believer in the value of the property, being convinced that it will, if energetically developed, rank as one of the leading coal concerns in South Africa."

In a paper, entitled "The Geology and Coal Deposits of Natal," read by Mr. Redmayne before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and printed in the Transactions of the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers, he stated that the "Balleengeich" Farm had been proved by borings, discovery of outcrops, and that a shaft had been sunk. He further stated:—"The strata overlying the main seam are far more regular as regards character and thickness than was observed on other farms in the neighbourhood."

The Government chemist, writing in December, 1891, of a sample of coal taken from a bore-hole on this farm, stated:—"The small proportion of sulphur and absence of phosphorus, render it suitable for most metallurgical processes."

The property had also been surveyed by Mr. F. W. North, F.G.S., of Rowley Hall Colliery, near Dudley, specially appointed by the Natal Government to examine the coalfields of the Colony, whose report to the Government was officially published by the Crown agents for the Colonies, and with regard to this property was most favourable.

Mr. Redmayne, in his report before referred to, estimates the coal area of the farm to extend, at the very least, over 2,800 acres. Both Mr. Redmayne and Mr. North have given estimates of the coal contents, the lowest being that of Mr. North

at 13,150 tons per acre, whilst that of Mr. Redmayne is 18,218 tons per acre. The lowest of these gives a total of upwards of 36,800,000 tons of workable coal, or upwards of 27,600,000 tons of vendable round coal (after allowing 5 per cent. for loss in working, and 20 per cent. for loss in small coal), being equal to no less than 230 years' output at the rate of 10,000 tons per month.

### NATURE OF COAL.—Mr. Redmayne stated:—

"The coal is, in my opinion, equal in quality to the Newcastle (Natal) coal, which realises the highest price in the Colonial market of Colonial coals. It is suitable for locomotives and general steam purposes, there being but 0.88 per cent. of sulphur, a marked and important feature as compared with most other native coals now in use, or being worked in the Colony."

**RAILWAY.**—As will be seen by the plan of the property, the farm is, at the nearest point, only distant about half-a-mile from the Main Trunk Line of the Natal Government Railway from Durban to Johannesburg. It is proposed to establish connection with the railway, either by a bridge over the Ingagane River, and a branch line, or by an aerial line of transport.

**PROFITS.**—Mr. Redmayne has stated that, in his opinion, the collieries can be brought into connection with the railway and be made productive in about twelve months, and he considers that an output of 10,000 tons per month would be a moderate estimate, having regard to the thickness of the seam and its proximity to the surface, and that this quantity could be soon easily increased if the demand justified it.

The best Natal steam coal has ranged since June, 1900, from about 35s. to 25s. per ton alongside steamer at Port Durban. From data submitted to the directors, they estimate the cost of getting the coal and transport to Durban at 17s. 6d. per ton, and the selling price at 22s. 6d. per ton. This would show a profit of 5s. per ton, or £30,000 per annum, when the output reaches 10,000 tons per month, being 25 per cent. on the capital of this Company.

The Natal Navigation Collieries has published a profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1902, showing a net profit of about £80,000, and for the last two years has paid a dividend of 40 per cent. on a capital of £150,000.

The dividends paid by the Dundee (Natal) Coal Company since its formation are, according to the published returns, the following:—

5 per cent. as the result of their 1st year's trading, 1890	2nd	1891
7½ "	" "	1892-3
10 "	" "	1893-4
12½ "	" "	1894
17½ "	" "	1895
22½ "	" "	1896
30 "	" "	1897
	(nine months)	

That company was reconstituted as a London Company in 1897, with an increased capital. Upon this capital (£273,000) it has paid the following dividends, viz:—

10 per cent. as the result of their 9th year's trading, 1898	10th	1899
7½ "	" "	1900
5 "	" "	1901
10 "	" "	1902

They have in addition carried £35,000 to reserve.

According to the returns of the Dundee Company, their output for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 was about 10,000 tons per month; for 1895, over 11,000 tons per month; for 1896, 12,500 tons per month; for 1897, and 1898, about 15,000 tons per month. During subsequent years the output was interfered with by the war.

**WORKING CAPITAL.** There will be provided out of the present issue a minimum sum of £30,000 for working capital. This amount the directors estimate will be sufficient to put the Company into a dividend-paying position, as it will only cost a comparatively small sum to sink two full-sized pits, open up the colliery, provide for transport to the main line, and establish the Company on a commercial basis.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, auditors, or the secretary of the Company.

London: 12th March, 1903.

No. 19.

## THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

SHARE CAPITAL, £120,000, Divided into 120,000 Shares, of £1 each.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the DIRECTORS OF THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 1s. per share on application for shares of £1 each in the above Company, I request that you will allot me these shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number of shares that you may allot to me, upon the terms of the full prospectus, dated the 12th day of March, 1903, which I have read, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted to me.

Ordinary Signature .....

Name (in full) .....

Please Write Address .....

Distinctly. Occupation .....

Date ..... 1903.

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